HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,048—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
12th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
26th "	MONGOLIA	6300	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5234	CHINA	1913
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5234	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MALWOMA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5234	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10100	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	8601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	9510
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	9231	MONGOLIA	9900
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	8431	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MEKA	5,878	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
GALILONIEN	4,348	Marcenteti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,207	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. 'VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mercezi	5,086	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb, 1904

* Will call at Katacolo. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent
Saloon House, 31 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandar Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320		200	
MARSEILLES	525	900	450	700	300	550
LIVERPOOL	550	870	470	720	460	840
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	21th Dec. 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6300	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6240	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8009	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6003	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	26th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,039	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY O.

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-15 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Abrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lower rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...Rs.	22/8	per 100, in 25's
"	Especiales... "	17/-	" " in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ... "	19/12	" " in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ... "	13/8-	" " in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

THE SUCCESS OF LAST NIGHT'S

NEW PROGRAMME

Marks yet another

Epoch in the history of the

AMERICAN TROUBADOURS

An evening of real enjoyment, such as has never before been provided in Bombay, awaits you.

Declared by the Press and the Public alike to be the funniest, wittiest, smartest, entertainment ever shown here.

Fun fast, furious, fascinating, frivolous, fermenting and fantastical.

Book now and save disappointment.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS' REFRESHMENT ROOM.

THE RIGHT of SELLING REFRESHMENTS, etc., to the Public on the above premises for one year from 1st February, 1904, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1904, at 9 A.M.

2. The right will be given to the highest bidder subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner.

3. The successful bidder will have to enter into a written agreement with the Municipality as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

4. The expenses in connection with the preparation and execution of the said agreement will be paid by the successful bidder.

5. A deposit of Rs. 100 will have to be given to be assigned by the highest bidder at the time of the Auction sale; and the same will be forfeited in case of the bidder withdrawing his offer during the signing contract and pay the balance of the deposit. The deposit will be returned to the bidder if his offer is not accepted by the Commissioner.

6. A further deposit of Rs 100 will have to be made by the successful bidder; otherwise it may be accepted.

7. The forms and conditions of the contract can be seen and any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. P. NARALUXMI WALLA, Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens' Office, Bombay 17th December, 1903.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following NOTIFICATION is issued as to the CONDITIONS under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS MAY BE SENT between INDIA and the SIKKIM MISSION:—

FROM INDIA TO THE MISSION.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the Mission should be addressed as follows:—

A B,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department,
Sikkim Mission.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment Battery, Staff appointment or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post cards newspapers, book packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery to the Mission.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B. Officers Commanding Corps proceeding with the Mission should warn the Troops Followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly, must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Mission. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Mission by value payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees with the Mission.

FROM THE MISSION TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book packets may be posted by addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured articles, no parcels and no value payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers with the Mission at field post offices for credit free of charge to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks,

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, post-cards, packets and parcels can be sent from India to the Mission at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the Mission to India but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of postage if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldier's envelopes which are not sold at post offices and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta the 9th December 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Dull lines, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.

For particulars write to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 2, Broadway, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOOK-SELLERS and STATIONERS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain or relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKS of the ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH AND 16TH,

From 5 o'clock till 8 P.M.

IT WILL CONSIST OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, FANCY WORK, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND KASHMIRI GOODS.

Major COLLIS BARRY has kindly arranged for a CONCERT EACH EVENING.

MILITARY BAND.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are WARNED against negotiating CURRENCY NOTES Nos. CA-65 37403 and 39104 for Rs. 5 0 each, which were received yesterday in course of collection by our Sepoy who has failed to account for them,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 16th March, 1904. Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs &c. also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS of Canework, Cotton Baskets, Kh-tattis, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are carefully executed.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Byculla Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, and 20TH FEB. 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST BATTELS CLOSE on TUESDAY, 15th December, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 8th December, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, upto 2 P.M. on 31st January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1904-05.

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 28th November, 1903.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

THERE was a large gathering at Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable, moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439 held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No 3 82, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta The third, No 9112, fell to Joharpossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch, The audience dispersed highly pleased.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H.E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Japanese Curiosities, suitable for Christmas Present, at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, to be sold on 16th and 17th instant.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand."—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have tried Pitman for 1, 2, or 3 years and can't get up speed, or cannot read their notes, should take up the "Up-to-date Shorthand" when you may write at Verbatim speed in a few weeks. Thousands have accomplished this. "Pitmanites" die hard but the "Up-to-Dates" are fully alive Studios at Bombay, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, and will be all over India within another year.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constitution. Is not Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kerr and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom no guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 for Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Moffussil

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India received from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit is respectfully solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by V. H. PRICE Rs. 1 Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Pall-mall Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge extra.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.
PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0 = 1 gallon, rts. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a. 10 8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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A YOUNG MAN (EURASIAN or EUROPEAN) for work in the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Gardens.

Experience of gardening in India indispensible. Applications, stating salary required, to be made to the SECRETARY of the Society, 17, Alipore Road, Alipore, of whom information may be obtained.

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THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

from ½ Anna to Rs. 5 each.

POST CARDS OF INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS

in Packets of 35 different varieties, Rs. 2 per Packet.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
STATIONERS, ETC.,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OOMER JAMALL VUYANI'S STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s.s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

Sole Proprietor,
OOSMAN JUMALL.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Naval Pinda.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER SUBJECT TO RULING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance.

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

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PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 25, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
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KHURSHAED MUNZIL
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SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE, FRENCH SHANGHAI etc., SILK PLAIN FANCY AND FLOWERED PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS, TABLE COVERS, etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 312, Jackeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls, pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, zanzes, patch, jubbles, saris, ozaria, satin, crapes, romals, ejars, odnias, tissue shawls water silk kobi crapes, mushru, Penaful, ultas, table covers, caps, silk pockets, tape borders, water silk dresses, Cushion covers, waist bands, velvet borders, sandal wood fans, glass door cupboards, shelvings, empty mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, carpets, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1903.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
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J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per measem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per measem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
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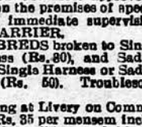
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf of Austria, December 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £83 = unchanged
3 do. Reduced ..... £93 1 2 = do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £101 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 1-2 = —1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 5/8 = + 3-8
2 months hence ..... 25 1-2 = + 7-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 1-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 = —1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·45 1/2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·23 3/8 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 7-8 pr ct = do
6 " " " ..... 3 3-8 pr ct = —1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 pr ct = unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-8 pr ct = —3-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 3-8 pr ct = unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3s. 11 1-2d. = — + 1-2d.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi, Dec.-Jan. Sellers, 29s. 4 1-2d. = + 4 1-2d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales, 4000. Spot 6·76 plus 8. Egyptian fair brown 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·58	6·58	6·52	6·50
+3	+3	+3	+3
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·49	6·48	6·46	6·43
+3	+3	+2	+2
		Aug.-Sept	
		6·39	
		+2	

In New York—
Receipts at the Port 40,000
Do. last year 46,000
Exports to Great Britain 16,000
Do. do Continent 33,000
Mid-Uplands ..... 12·15 +5
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 12·03 —4
Do. do. March ..... 12·37 —5

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 12 1-8 +1-8
Futures, month of March ..... 12·61 —2
Do. do. June ..... 12·76 —2
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 12th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	7,686 bales.
Wheat	18,959 cwts.
Linseed	3,334 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	495 "
Gingellyseed	23,712 "
Poppyseed	748 "
Groundnuts	242 "
Castorseed	3,367 "
Rice	2,697 "
Myrabollams	4,377 "
Cottonseed	5,411 "

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone firmer.
Bank T.T. 1-4 1-16
Bank Demand 1-4 3-32
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight 1D., A. 1-4 8-32 at 5-16
Do 6 do do 1-4 7-16 at 15-32
French Francs 5 do do 171
Marks 3 do do 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 125 1-4
Shanghai 30 do do 175
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.
Cash ..... 97·13
1st Settlement ..... 97·12
Money Market.—Tone
BANK RATE
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 10th Dec. 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th Dec. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm. 0 0
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready, 5 15 6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready., 5 15 6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet but quiet.
Ready 21 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish ... 33 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 33 0 0
25 per cent. " ... 32 0 0
50 per cent. " ... 31 0 0
Black Kutnee ... 27 8 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 30
Club No. 1 " 29
Hard Red " 23 to 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... quiet
Estimated sales ..... 6 000 bales
Imports 15,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·58	6·51	6·52	6·51
unchanged	plus 7	unchanged	plus 1
Apl-May	May June	June.-July,	
6·49	plus 1	6·46	
unchanged		unchanged	
July.-Aug.		Aug. Sept,	
6·44		6·38	
plus 1		unchanged	

COTTON.—The market opened irregular, Damangaum Poolgeum styles and Oomras were in demand and a moderate business was done for January delivery at Rs. 3 higher than Saturday's quotations. Good Broach opened at Rs. 255 and has declined to Rs. 254. The market closes quiet but steady.

In ready Cotton there is very little demand for Export and Mills are buying quietly. Rates all round are easier.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	221	203	...	2 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	223	213	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	222	212	...	"
Belati (M.-G.)	247	239	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	230	...	"
Jalgaum do,	...	233	...	"
Akola do, ...				
Khamgaum do, ...	...	248	240	... "
Karanja do, ...				
Khandwa do. ...	247	239	...	"
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	252	244	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	...	254	246	... "
Oomras do. food staple	...	256	248	... "
Broach do. ...	...	269	...	255 25 March
" do. ...	...	266	...	... "
Bhownuggur Do.	...	245	235	... 25 May.
Do, (H.-G)	...	243	233	... "
Mathia (M.-G.)	...	233	223	... 25 March
S.O. Dharwar	...	...	...	248 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	235 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 12th December, as compared with the statement of the 5th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 5. Rs.	Dec. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	81,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,98,661	59,88,4-3
Public Deposits at Branches	19,13,283	27,10,016
Other Deposits	6,37,30,830	6,23,60,033
Post Bills	10,805	10,805
Sundries	14,44,130	14,76,696
	Rs. 9,16,43,459	9,06,51,983
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,58,773	1,14,04,113
Other authorised Securities	27,05,771	25,69,912
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	33,17,783	38,01,871
Loans do. do. do.	1,21,53,960	1,18,83 963
Bills discounted and purchased	3,10,29,895	3,18,46,320
Dead Stock	3,55,318	3,55,318
Stamps and Stationery	4,285	4,297
Balances with other Banks	3,96,133	6,94,742
Sundries	2,31,483	2,50,034
Cash	2,91,42,745	2,78,36,413
	Rs. 9,16,43,459	9,06,51,98

PETROLEUM.

It is reported, according to Messrs Scheffer and Drascher Hamburg, that the German Bank intends to establish a Petroleum Company in Berlin with a capital of sixteen million marks (£800,000). The German Bank is known to be acting in concurrence with the Standard Oil Company, with those interested in Austrian petroleum, for taking over the business of the Austrian petroleum export to Germany. Austria is slow in coming to a decision as she apparently thinks that the delay will give the inland price of petroleum a chance of rising. In any case there is little inclination generally to meet the Standard Oil Company's proposals, the feeling being in favour of an arrangement which might attract Russian and Roumanian petroleum interests. A representative of the Hungarian Credit bank stayed several days in Berlin accredited to the German bank, both by the Austrian Credit bank and by the Diskonto-Company, to arrange a settlement of the Galician-Roumanian-Russian-Petroleum industries. In what form this end will be attained it is difficult to guess for most complicated and varied interests are concerned. Besides German and Austrian banks, there are English and French capitalists, the German-Russian Naphtha-Import Co. which the Brothers Notel represent and the Rothschild's share in the Baku fields. It is questionable whether a combination of the European groups is strong enough to undertake the battle with American oil interest, or whether it may not be wiser to come to an understanding with the Standard Oil Co. which has the good organisation of many years behind it. If it were announced that the Berlin pourparlers had ended in smoke it would not matter much and on the other hand the conclusion of an agreement between the German and Austrian banks would only mean a stage arrived at on the road to a European petroleum-trust. The total productions of the Berlin oil-fields—springs and pumps—for the first nine months of 1902 came to 418.9 million puds against 468 millions the year before, thus showing a falling off of nearly twenty millions.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1280—Dikshit D and S—Bhagwandas Waljee vs Pa Gangabai and others—Manauklal J and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

260,03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulam vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
638,01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S.
455,03—Captain and V—Mahomed alli Mulla Abdul alli vs Le Gardioore Mark & Insurance Co Ld—Little and Co—For postponement.
168,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others—P R K Kanga.
570,96—Framjee and D—Shaik Esaa bin Khalifa vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal—Payne and Co
753,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P.
24,02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Visram and another—Uswalia P P
36,02—In person—Deorej Nagrey vs Muljee Inderjee and another—Bicknell M and M
163,02—Little and Co—Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Tyebally—Framjee and D.
795,01—Balkrishna V N K—Rungoobai widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
394,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jamadar Umersey vs Bai Umba widow and another—K B Mehta.
469,03—Unwalla and P—Alshabai widow vs Rehmabai and others—Edgelow G and W and A H D and Co.
441,03—Jamsetjee and R—Abicol Cader bin vs Shaboodin vs Tajoodin bin Shaboodin—Captain and V—and A H D and Co.
461,02—Mulla and M—Wancel Texeira vs Diego Manuel de Souza and others—Khunderao S and L—and M and M
354,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainaboo widow and others vs Jaikishbai Ghirdharilel and others—Matubhai J and M.
202,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha—Sorabji and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

150-03—Payne and Co—Savjee Dana and Co—Modjee Narran and others—D D Rooser Mirza and M and Payne and Co.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

18,07—In person a pauper—Renokabai alias Kashibai vs Krishnajee Narayan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411,02 Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co—Part heard

For trial of special issues.

127,831,01—Little and Co—Rursoordas Vithaldas and an other vs Jalkisondas Gangadhs—Thakurdas and Co.

Long Causes.

902,01—F Y Smith—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
469,02 Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Manekbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V
487,00 Payne and Co—Rukhmabai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K
23,03 Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas R mji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B—(Testamentary suit)
561,03 Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short cause
498,01 Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Gocouldas Madhowji and another—Little and Co
29,758,03—Emetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antonio S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.
191,03—In person—Kama Govind Bhatkar vs Purhotam Babajee Pathana—In person.
168,02—In person—a pauper Merwanjee Edeljee Fambal vs Framjee Eduljee Bamboat and others in person.
745,02—In person—a pauper Doorgaparead vs Radhabai widow and others—J P Dastoor.
526,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Meraja Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun—Muljee B and B.
626,03—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Soma Luxmi—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

547,02—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs Ruderprasad Jungonnath and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
568,03—Nanu and H—Esmail Jee Ebrahimjee Nagree vs Kikabhoy Shaik Yusuf.
667,03—Edgelow G and W—Bhaichandbhai Shamjee vs Manockjee Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and others
691,03—B Raghavaya Ardel Rab Abdul Karim and another vs Joseph Mayer Isaac—D D Romer.
717,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bhowanishanker Wasudeo Pattak vs Martand Purshotum Joshi.
722,03—Wadia and G—Vithaldas Soonderdas vs Bai Navivahu widow.
725,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Rao Bahadur Vuzoonjee Khunjee and others vs Karim Tar Mahomed Bhawa

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21,03—In person—Sheik Mobidin vs Mahomed Hashim Bhanatwala—In person.

Undefended New Long Cause.

643,03—Matubhai J and M—Balchand Konkram vs Shinbux Ramdayal.

For an exparte decree against 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th defendants.

617,03—M B Chotia—Kooverbai widow vs Dhanjeebhoy Byramjee and others—Mulla and M.

Long Causes

100-4490—104-4631—105-4632-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dharmanmal Chimandas and another vs Chandrabhandas Chotharam and others.
44,03—D D Romer—Martha and another vs Domingos de Souza and others—Daphtary and F—D D Romer—and D D and S.
871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed alli Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdul Hoosein—Craigie L and O.
516,02—Little and Co—Famordas Dharsee and others vs Thomas Joseph Stranguan—Mathubhai J and M.
211,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Aly Khan in Hajee Mahomed Nukir Khan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdul Sheraga—Craigie L and O.
737,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Vizbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
846,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Vizbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
905,01—Dikshit D and S—Bai Maivalai Rajapurkurin vs Vishwanath Gopal alt others—Daphtary and F
542,02—Madhowjee V—Shamcarbai widow vs Bai Velli widow and others—Madhowjee V and B M and M.
125,03—M B Chotia—Manockjee Bomonjee and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chinto—Khamrao and M
573,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmull Jatemull and others—J Sorabjee and F.
513,02—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs Goolabrai Goolamull—Edgelow G and W.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 3rd and 4th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon at 500 and 600 yards—Sixteen members turned out to compete but the scores all round were very poor. The following are the Scores :—

	Score.
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29a
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt Draggett, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28c
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27d
Cr Sergt Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	27
Sgt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Sgt Instr Griffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	24
Cr Sergt Soundy, Bombay Vol Rifles	23
Bomb'r Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	21
Sergt Osborne, Bombay Vol Rifles	19
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	18
Lce Corpl Good, Bombay Vol Rifles	18
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	17
Cr Sgt Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	13
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	10
Sergt D'Silva Bombay Vol Rifles	4

(a) Winner of 1st Spoon.
(b) Handicapped 2 Points.
(c) Winner of 2nd Spoon.
(d) Winner of 3rd Spoon.

Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay VolRifles	30b
Cr Sergt Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	26c
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25
Sgt Instr Griffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	24
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	23
Sergt Draggett, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	22
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22
Sgt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Osborne, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt Soundy, Bombay Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	11
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	8
Lce Cpl Good, Bombay Vol Rifles	6

(a) Handicapped 2 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
(b) Winner of 1st Spoon.
(c) Winner of 3rd Spoon.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PRATT-ST. LO—November 14, (Saturday), at St Saviours Church, St Georges Square, London, S W, Frederick Pratt of the Indian Civil Service to Blanche Emily Mabel St Lo.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LONGDEN—December 12, At Lucknow, the wife of Captain R J Longden, the York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANNAY—ROWE—December 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev N A Leah Hugh Augustus Macnab Hannay, of Tisri, Bengal, son of the late H E S Hannay, of Dibrugarh Upper Assam, to Reine Theodora, daughter of Richard Rowe, Esq. of Clevenden, West Hill, Putney Heath (Home papers please copy.)
STENGER—DOWNIE—December 10, at the American Baptist Church, Nellore, by the Rev D Downie, D D, assisted by the Rev W L Ferguson, D D, and the Rev A Subbiah, the Rev S W Stenger, son of the Rev W H Stenger, of Grandville, Ohio, U S A, to Miss Minnie P Downie, daughter of Dr Downie of Nellore.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—December 7, at Agra, of heart disease, Mrs M Butler, wife of Mr M Butler, P W D, Lower Ganges Canal, Nadiad.
COOMBES—December 7, at Madras Cecilia Alberta, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Thomas Coombes, aged 32 years, 10 months and 20 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, Ch. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water 8-31m, 9-44n. Low water 2-56m, 2-52n.
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings 3 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.
Sale of Work for Benefit of All Saints' Community, Town Hall, 5 to 8 p.m.
Novelty Theatre Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Quilimane, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Narbada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

FATAL FALL.—Yeswadabai a Hindu woman, aged sixty-five years, while attempting to put some clothes on Friday last on a rope over the verandah of the first floor of her house in Chikalwady, overbalanced herself and fell to the ground from a height of about fifteen feet. She sustained a fracture of the left leg. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANDE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. Light and Officers, the band of the 117 Marathas will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fradilis, Band Master, at the Band Stand, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under the double Eagle...Wagner
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse	Tornador ..... Royle
Selection	Coster Songs ..... Chevallier
Song	Simchina and Rain ..... Blumenthal

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

Grand March	Tannhauser ..... Wagner.
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Selection	Of Stephen Adam's Popular Songs ..... Hanley.
Russian Mazurka	La Czarine ..... Ganne
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety ..... Meyer Lutz.
Valse	La Reine des Coeurs Waldteufel.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghaniy, of the Abkari Department charged Jafer Korsji a Mahomedan bricklayer with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. Inspector Narinman stated that the accused sold two packets of cocaine for a rupee to an informant on the 10th instant in a Chanduikhana. He arrested him on the spot and searched his person in the presence of a panch. Four more packets of cocaine were found on him. The accused sold cocaine at the rate of Rs. 50 per ounce. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mohumal Bhimanlashi a Hindu was charged with causing hurt to one Dwarka Dayaram a boy, aged ten years. The case for the prosecution was that the parties lived in a house in Barbhaya Street. The accused and the boy's father had been on hostile terms for some time past. On Sunday afternoon the accused called the boy into his room on the pretence of giving him a toy. As soon as the boy entered the room the accused shut the door and catching hold of him by the throat stabbed him with a table knife, inflicting injuries about his face and neck. The accused then absconded but was subsequently arrested. The boy was removed by the police to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The case has been remanded.

BLACK-MAILING RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Bhow Krishna employed as a peon in the Tobacco Department, Bombay Customs, was charged with receiving illegal gratification from a railway passenger. The evidence showed that the accused had been employed in the Customs Department for the last seventeen years. He was posted at the Byculla station to search passengers' baggages for Customs purposes. On the 22nd November last two passengers alighted at the Byculla station from the Kalyan passenger train, when the accused went up and with a view to blackm

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THE CASH PRIZE of Rs. 100 will be competed for at the Studio, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th December, 1903, at 4 p.m. The matter will be absolutely new and will be in a sealed cover, registered, and shall be broken open in the presence of all Pupils. It will be read clearly, and distinctly, by Mr. K. B. SORABJI, the Manager in charge, and on my behalf, or his nominee, and none shall dispute his decision. It will be a 10 minutes' speech given at the rate of an ordinary Public Speaker, and the Pupil who gives in his transcription first will be marked No. 1, the next No. 2, and so on, and after they are examined, the best and the neatest, with the most correct transcription, shall receive the Rs. 100 cash prize.

A cheque on the Mercantile Bank is now duly lodged for that purpose. The best six, if they desire an appointment on the staff, at any of our Studios, should communicate with me, at the Y. M. C. A Buildings, Madras. The contest for the Gold Medal will take place the first week in the New Year, probably in my presence.

WARWICK PEELE.

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E. H. BAYFORD, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point,
14th December, 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1903.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—I.

ON the introduction of the Khoti Act Amendment Bill in the Legislative Council, in October last, we criticized its provisions in a generally favourable manner, and considered that a great advance would be made towards the settlement of the vexatious land question in the Konkan. The Government cannot be accused of not having given sufficient time for the consideration of the Amemdment Bill. Many sections of the Khoti Act of 1880 have been the cause of serious representations by District Officers and of manifold complaints from the occupancy tenants ever since the passing of the Act. The constantly growing accumulation of protests eventually caused the Government to appoint a Select Committee some five years ago, and we have at last the result of their labours, which were not in the first instance altogether approved of by the Secretary of State for India. The modifications suggested by that authority apparently tended towards more liberality on behalf of the tenants, as his action was strongly animadverted on by the Khoti representatives in the Council. The suggestions have been acquiesced in by the Government, and, presumably, will be passed by the Legislative Council without serious modification. It has ever been the weakness of the Government that they have shirked facing the situation and determining once for all that the Khots were originally only the managers and not the proprietors or landlords of their villages, and that other so-called rights, beyond managerial, have been usurped, and, as such, not entitled to compensation in any form. It was owing to this disposition that in the Khoti Act of 1880, numerous concessions were made. In fact the whole Act was a concession in that by it a return was sanctioned to the oppressive practice of taking crop-shares from the tenants instead of a continuance of payments of the survey assessment which had been in practice for some years. And it was not only the tenants who were sacrificed to conciliate the Khots, but also a monstrous grant of State Revenue was made to them by the allotment of one-third of the profit from the State forests. This was a grant to which the Khots had no shadow of a claim, which they did not even themselves claim, and which was simply a douceur. Again in the provisions of the Amendment Bill it is noticeable that equity and justice cannot be provided for the tenants without concessions being made to the Khots. The scale of concession may not be so grand but still it is there.

The whole Bill is tainted with the concessionary clauses. The glamour provided by interested personages, which surrounded the Khoti Act, may have been dispersed, but its mischievous influence still lingers in the bureaus of the Secretariat. However, it is satisfactory to find that the main provision of the Bill will enable the majority of the occupancy tenants to escape from the thraldom of the crop share system by applying for a fixed cash rent. But it will require some vigilance on the part of the District officers to see that the tenants are not prevented from applying by the influence and pressure of the Khots. Unless clear and succinct notifications are made in each village held under the Khoti tenure, that such applications will be entertained by the Sirkar's officers, even apart from malign influences, the information respecting the right will take some time before it percolates through the district. As the cash rent is to be fixed on a multiple of the assessment, what Sir James Monteath rightly described as the iniquity of taking a similar share from the tenants of good and bad land alike will be done away with. The survey assessment, based as it is, primarily, on the productiveness of the soil, as ascertained by classification and, secondarily, on other considerations, will afford the necessary means of determining the rent of each holder. It is curious to notice the language used by Sir James Monteath when introducing the Bill. Emphatic in its condemnation of the principle of the Khoti Act, it recalls the objections made to that measure by the District officers, before it was passed, and, subsequently, by the various settlement officers employed in carrying out its provisions. The Khoti Commission, on whose report the Khoti Act was nominally based, was by no means unanimous, and the opposition represented by the District officers was entirely well founded. The present Bill is a witness to the fatal persuasiveness of a well-known official who misled the Government of the day. Amongst the delusions promoted at the time of the Act was one to the effect that the Khots would gladly and liberally return to the system of maktas, or agreements, in vogue before the survey settlement came into force. After the passing of the Act, as prognosticated by the District officers, the Khots made no efforts in that direction and indeed it was not to their interests to do so.

Under the Amendment Bill it is not proposed to alter the law materially regarding agreements or maktas, but it is a moot point whether the tenants, who may have obtained maktas, should not, equitably, be entitled to the dissolution of them, on application, and be allowed to come under the provision of the Bill so as to have their rents fixed on a multiple of the assessment. The maktas are, probably, few, but what there are have been fixed on the general average of half or, in the case of varkas land, of third, crop-shares, as sanctioned by Government. It seems just, therefore, that the holders of such maktas should be at liberty to benefit by the present policy. It was one of the great grievances of the tenants, many of whom were antecedent to the Khoti Managers that unless they could prove an unaltered makta for thirty years, it could not be recorded by the settlement officer. Thus the majority of makta-holders were degraded to the mere status of occupancy tenants and subjected to the yearly inspection of crops. A return showing the number of maktas granted by Khots to occupancy tenants since the Khoti Act would be interesting, but it may be safely stated that the percentage arrived at would be small indeed. It is not improbable that in the expectation of the Amendment Bill being passed with this disregard of makta-holders, the Khots being forewarned, may suddenly, be ostensibly willing to grant maktas and have them completed before the Bill becomes law. A word of warning to Government may, perhaps, be not thrown away and provision made for such an eventuality. Most makta-holders could easily prove that their agreements are far in excess of the assessment multiple likely to be sanctioned by Government, and it would be more consistent to include them as lawful applicants for the benefits of the Bill than to exclude them by omission. The grant of maktas by Khots recalls the concession made to them by the Act of 1880, whereby they were empowered to convert the Khoti into the dhara or freehold tenure for the benefit of anyone not of the Khoti-copartnery. In how many instances has the privilege been exercised? Has it been abused? It is one of the faults of British administration that officers are too frequently moved from one district to another. The Konkan is not a favourite district and disinclination to remain in it is not surprising. The land tenure is intricate and its mastery involves much experience. There is thus always a tendency for matters connected with it to be regulated by the permanent staff, most of whom are related to the Khots, rather than by the well-meaning, but inexperienced and fugitive District officer.

GOLD IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE African continent is continually the scene of fresh discoveries of gold bearing deposits. To the old established reefs of South Africa and the deposits of the West Coast have recently been added more or less profitable finds in Egypt, British East Africa, the German East African Protectorate, and latterly in British Central Africa. The last named deposits may be of considerable importance in the future development of the continent. They seem likely to give a great stimulus to the building of new railways and the extension of old ones, and to prove a great inducement to increased activity in all departments of commerce. Extensive discoveries of auriferous deposits are stated to have been made both in the Victoria Nyanza region and in the Congo Free State. The former field is already approachable by means of the Uganda Railway and the lake steamers, and if the latter fields are developed it is probable that another trade route will be opened either through British Central Africa and thence through the Nyassa system of water ways, or else northwards through Lake Tanganyika. At any rate various proposals are already under discussion for the construction of railways, and it is perfectly evident that the commercial organizations now exploiting this part of Africa are quite assured of the prospects of the country. It seems probable that the next few years will see all the natural waterways of the district linked up by railways and steamers, and that a route extending over nearly two thousand miles will be available for the traffic which will result from the opening up of the mines. As to the Victoria Nyanza discoveries it appears that the gold fields are situated about fourteen days' journey from the terminus of the Uganda railways. Two of these finds, the Arndt and Von Katte fields are alleged to be very rich. Recent washings have given two ounces and more of the precious metal to the ton. Of course these deposits are in German territory, But in British territory also rich auriferous quartz has been discovered, although up to the present washings have not given more than eleven pennyweight of metal to the ton. Prospectors are advised by the English papers which have recently received quite a mass of information on the subject to fit out at Mombasa; although that port is farther away from the gold fields than other bases in German territory. Apparently the British port is the safest starting point. The railway fare to the Nyanza lake is exceedingly moderate, and prospecting should be a profitable business if the reports now current are to be relied upon.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

VERY little progress appears to have been made during the past year by the Municipalities of the Central Provinces. This statement, does not, however, imply that there was a general lack of success in the municipal administration of the twelve towns which are still experimenting with local government. Under the circumstances which they have passed through since their inception perhaps sufficient indication of their success is that they have held their own in face of abnormal and severe expenditure due to the prevalence of plague. As a matter of fact the whole of the Municipalities of the Central Provinces were again held back during last year by plague, and it is a matter for congratulation that only five of them allowed their expenditure to exceed their income, and that the financial position of all but two remains sound. Akola and Amraoti Camp still bewail a deficit. Luckily the latter station escaped a severe visitation of the plague, but heavy charges have been incurred in connection with the construction and maintenance. This, according to the Commissioner, will call for increased taxation, but apparently the rates at present are not high, so there is little doubt that a proper balance will be at length obtained. In Akola matters do not seem to be as satisfactory as they should be, and the curt allusion to the state of affairs now existing which the Chief Commissioner makes in his review upon the report indicates that there has been a good deal of dilatoriness in the prosecution of proposals and schemes necessary for the welfare of the town. The sanitary condition of this Municipality has occasioned severe criticism on the part of the Health Commissioner. The total income of the past year fell off by some Rs. 70,000, a decline of nearly 25 per cent. The Commissioner, however, points out that the previous year's total included the sum of Rs. 31,000 borrowed from Government by Amraoti town, and shortly afterwards returned as well as an abnormal amount of arrears outstanding from the previous year of famine and distress. The actual revenue then was practically the same as previously. The octroi taxation of the Municipalities seems to have operated without friction except in the case of ghee. The trade in this commodity is stated to be unduly hampered by the tax, and the Commissioner suggests that in future it should be abandoned, and that the deficiency should be made up by the taxation of other articles better able to stand it. The expenditure increased, but we notice this was due to such useful improvements as extensions in water works and additional provision of hospitals. The Municipalities will, doubtless, this year have a record of real progress; at any rate they have reason to be satisfied with their development up to now.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

THE Bengal Presidency comprises an area of 189,000 square miles with a population of 78,493 000. The difficulties of administering a province so huge are obvious, and the Government of India have now put forward proposals for reducing the responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governor. There will be objections of various kinds to a scheme of readjustment the net effect of which is to take away from the control of the Bengal Government a population of nearly eleven millions. But if the proposed changes in territorial jurisdiction make for more efficient administration, as seems likely, they are entitled to be cordially welcomed. Thirty five years ago Assam was cut off from the Bengal Provincial Government and formed into a Chief Commissionership. It is now proposed to add on to the Assam administration the Chittagong Division, Hill Tippera, Dacca, and Mymensingh. The most important effect of this addition will be to give Assam an outlet to the sea within its own borders. It is also the aim of Government to organize an independent administrative service for this Province, and the addition of territory will enable Assam to offer the inducements of three Commissionerships, and thus increase the attractions of that region for members of the Civil Service. Chota Nagpur it is proposed to merge in the Central Provinces and mainly for reasons of language and race. Sambalpur and the feudatory States in the Central Provinces and the Uriya speaking people of the Ganjam and Vizianagram Agencies and the Ganjam District in Madras are to come under the jurisdiction of Bengal. The net result is that while Bengal is relieved of some responsibility Assam and the Central Provinces gain in responsibility and importance. The view of the Government of India is that these young and growing administrations are capable of sustaining a heavier charge, and are likely to profit rather than lose by an increase of their burdens. In a communication to the Bengal Government the Supreme Government exhaustively discuss the arguments for and against the proposed changes, and it is undoubted that the most weighty considerations are in favour of their adoption. The Bengal Government are not likely to raise serious objections to the proposals, the greatest opposition to which will come from the people who will be transferred from one administration to another. Objections such as they will urge, however, will be mainly of a sentimental character, and these will give way before the advantages of more effective Government which the changes seem to offer.

SIR ARTHUR FANSHAWE, Director-General of Post Offices, has now postponed his return to India until the end of February.

AT the first extra meeting of the Calcutta races, on Saturday, Robinson, the well-known jockey, broke the record by riding four consecutive winners.

THE Salt Commission which was in Bombay and visited different Salt Works around Bombay, left yesterday for Castle Rock from the Victoria Terminus by 2 o'clock train.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of Nov. 1901 were Rs. 1,02,82,000; and Nov. 1902, Rs. 13,34,01,000; and Nov. 1903, Rs. 11,04,73,000.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st October amounted to Rs. 2,551, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 611; he total earnings from 1st July to 31st October were Rs. 41,691, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,601.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October amounted to Rs. 15,296, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 2,407, the total earnings from 1st July to 31st October were Rs. 1,64,043, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,181.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 31st October amounted to Rs. 1,553, and the total earnings from 1st July to 31st October were Rs. 23,169.

THE fourteenth annual exhibition of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, will be opened on 14th March. The prospectus which has just been issued offers abundant scope for exhibitors; there is again a long list of prizes, and if the exhibition be patronised to the same extent as in former years there should be no doubt of its success.

THE Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association's meeting came to a close at Meerut on Saturday, when the prizes were distributed by Lady Gaselee, and speeches were made by Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Robert Hume, and Colonel Woolcombe. The meeting has undoubtedly been one of the most successful on record.

THE many Indian friends of Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden will be sorry to hear that he has been obliged to undergo an operation for removal of the arm, on account of a growth that had appeared on it at the seat of a former injury. By the last accounts he was said to be progressing satisfactorily.

SURVEYING TIBET.

THE STORY OF A SECRET SERVICE.

THE only Englishman who ever got to Lhassa was Thomas Manning, of Caius College, Cambridge, the friend and correspondent of Charles Lamb, and subsequently the Chinese interpreter to Lord Amherst's Embassy to Peking. He went there, however, not to please the British Government, but to please himself; and he was so disgusted with the official treatment meted out to him on his return that he refused to tell any one anything about his journey. Since then the door has been closed to Englishmen, and to all persons known to be in British employ; but the India Office nevertheless knows all about Lhassa. It not only possesses the loose and vague information that naturally flows across a frontier. It possesses exact information and accurate maps—much better maps than any that the Lamas have. Colonel Younghusband, beyond question, is taking excellent maps with him on his present journey. How, the curious will wonder, has this been managed? It has been managed by the Secret Service branch of the Indian Survey Department, which is one of the most romantically interesting secret services in the world.

It is, of course, of the essence of a Secret Service that it should be secret. There are men who have spent twenty years in India, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," without becoming aware of the existence of this service. But secrecy is a matter of degree. Absolute secrecy was impossible, and does not seem to have been aimed at. The secret agents have talked. Within limits they have even been allowed to talk. The Indian Government has itself revealed some of the secrets while ostensibly imparting geographical information in Blue-books. One can piece things together, and tell the story of the Service.

The Service was organised far back in the sixties, by Colonel Montgomerie, who had himself done admirable work as a surveyor of the Himalayas, having triangulated 93,000 square miles, measured the height of K2, and taken observations from peaks of over 22,000 feet. How to survey "the back of beyond" was his problem; and his plan was to train native explorers who would be able to travel where white men would certainly be suspected and would probably be murdered. He recruited his agents, and taught them what it was good for them to know, but was careful not to teach them too much. They were taught, for example, to make a route survey by taking bearings with a compass and passing the distances, and to take meridian attitudes with a sextant to determine altitudes. But they were not taught to reduce their observations, nor supplied with astronomical tables, for fear lest they should "fake" fictitious work. When trained they were sent forth secretly, in suitable disguises, abandoning their names, and one may almost say their individualities being known thenceforward only by mysterious initials, or numbers, or symbolic designations. We hear of them as Pundit A, as K.P., as Number Nine, as the Mirza, the Mullah, the Havildar, and the like.

A GLIMPSE OF THE GRAND LAMA.

At first the Government did not lay its hands on the right men, and there were difficulties. The first explorer, one Muhammad-i-hamid, who went to Yarkand by the Karakoram, died at Leh, on his return home, under very suspicious circumstances. The second, a Pathan, happened to be implicated in a blood feud in the country to which he was despatched. He diverged to attend to it, with fatal results; and his papers were collected and sent back with compliments by the Akhund of Swart. Pundit B started for Lhassa but lost nerve and went off in another direction. The first real find was Pundit A.

Pundit A, when his identity was allowed to be disclosed, turned out to be a certain Nain Sing, a Bhutiya subject of the British Government, born at Milan, in Kumaun. He had travelled with the Schlagintweits in 1856 and 1857, and, entering the Educational Department, had become the headmaster of a Government vernacular school from 1858 to 1863. In the latter year he was trained as an explorer, and he served in the Department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey for the next thirteen years. Pundits A and B started for Lhassa together, ostensibly acting as "vakils" to some Bisahiris, British subjects, who had been robbed while trading in Chinese territory, and sought redress from the Lhassa Government. When Pundit B turned back Pundit A went on. He got to Lhassa on January 10, 1866, and stayed there till April 21. He paid his respects to the Dalai Lama, "a fair and handsome boy about thirteen years old, seated on a throne six feet high," and understood to be in his thirteenth and last incarnation. It is from him that we know most of what we do know about Lhassa—that the city has a circumference of two and a half miles, and that the circumference of the Lama's residence is a mile and a half, and that owing to the prevalence of celibacy there are only 6,000 women in the place to 9,000 men, and that woollen cloths and felt are manufactured there, and that the crops raised in the surrounding plain consist of barley, wheat, peas, mustard, radishes, carrots, onions, potatoes beans, and other garden produce.

A still more adventurous journey was performed by this same Pundit in 1874. His instructions then were to set out from Leh, cross the vast lacustrine plateau of Tibet to Lhassa, and thence make his way on into Assam. Fear of detection prevented him from remaining more than two days in Lhassa on this occasion; but he made remarkable geographical discoveries, traversing 1,200 miles of country previously unknown, taking 276 astronomical observations for latitude and 497 for elevation on his way, tracing the unknown portions of the course of the Brahmapootra, demonstrating the existence of the vast snowy range of the Northern Himalayas, and ascertaining the existence of an unsuspected system of lakes and rivers. Pundit A, in short, if he had not been a Secret Service agent, would rank with the Sven Hedins; and it is gratifying to know that, on his retirement, his services were well rewarded. The Indian Government granted him a village in addition to his pension, and a gold medal has been bestowed on him by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE ADVENTURES OF "THE ALMIGHTY ONE."

Another Secret Service agent, who has managed to emerge from his obscurity is Kintoop, whom the Service knows as K. P. His name means "The Almighty One," and his portrait, which has been published, shows him to be as black as your hat, though it is said that he is not really much more swarthy than an Italian. He is thick-set, with a fairless face, with the tireless activity of a mountaineer, and a voice like that of a skipper bellowing his orders in the equinoctial lines. Captain Harman, R. E., discovered him and set him his task. He was to ascertain whether the Tsang-po of Central Tibet was or was not continuous with the Brahmapootra. This meant that he had to enter a tract of country of which nothing was known except that the inhabitants were savage and regarded all strangers as their enemies. "The Almighty One" set off unarmed, carrying his life in his hands, almost perishing from cold and hunger. Presently he was captured and sold as a slave. He ran away, and continued exploring and taking observations, while the pursuers were after him, following the Lower Tsang-po till his progress was absolutely barred almost within sight of the Assam plains. Here he tried to communicate with friends lower down the river, according to arrangement with Captain Harman, by throwing into the water five hundred specially marked logs—in vain, because Captain Harman had died of frost-bite caught among the snows of Kanchenjunga and no one was looking out for the signal. However, Kintoop got back somehow having followed the river nearly a hundred miles further than any previous explorer and announced himself quite ready for any fresh expedition that might be proposed to him.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FAR EAST.

Russia and China.

CHINA'S STRENGTH DERIDED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

A telegram from Port Arthur published in Berlin states that the journal "Novykrai" emphatically contradicts the reports of the warlike attitude of Chinese statesmen. Chinese incapacity for war, says the journal, is well-known, and her troops are far too poor to try conclusions with Russia.

Yuan-shi-kai, it adds, requires his own troops to maintain his position, surrounded as he is by jealous rivals.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The dissolution of the Japanese Diet has been welcomed at St Petersburg as a proof of the pacific intentions of the Japanese Government, and because it gives the Government the liberty of action necessary for the favourable termination of the negotiations.

The "Novoe Vremya" in a telegram from Vladivostock says that Admiral Alexeieff has postponed his visit to St Petersburg till January.

BRITISH NAVAL REFORMS.

Important Admiralty Order.

TO STIMULATE ZEAL.

An important Admiralty Order has been issued which reduces by periods varying from 2 to 3 1-2 years the periods of non-service entailing the compulsory retirement of all officers and limits the periods of shore employment to five years.

By 1907 the active list will be gradually increased to 12 Admirals, 12 Vice-Admirals, 55 Rear-Admirals, 253 Captains, and 373 Commanders.

The Order has been favourably received as calculated to stimulate zeal and accelerate promotion, and above all to promote the survival of the fittest.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Relaxing the Bazaar Act.

PROTEST BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special Conference of all branches of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce meets at Pretoria on the 18th inst to protest against the Colonial Secretary's action in relaxing the Bazaar Act.

A public mass meeting is being organised with the same object.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Recovery from the Operation.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The Kaiser William and the Empress unexpectedly came to Berlin yesterday afternoon and visited the Art Exhibition.

They were enthusiastically cheered, it being the Kaiser's first appearance in public since his operation.

In the evening their Majesties witnessed a comedy at one of the Berlin theatres, and as they entered all rose, men and women alike, joining in three hearty "hochs."

The Kaiser looked well, and laughed and chatted gaily with the Empress between the acts.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Speech by M. Delcasse.

THE QUESTION OF MOROCCO.

M. Delcasse in the French Chamber said he felt certain that Russia and Japan would arrive at an agreement satisfactory to both parties.

As regards Morocco, he said, any French advance must be exclusively of an economic and pacific character.

THE SOMALI WAR.

The Durbo Episode.

ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Italian Chamber Signor Santini expressed in the name of the Italian nation the recognition of the services of Captain Gaunt of the Mohawk and best wishes for his speedy recovery.

The Minister of Marine said the Italian Navy had always been united by ties of sympathy and esteem with the British Navy. He concluded his remarks by stating that he had sent congratulations and greetings to Captain Gaunt.

This was received by loud and prolonged cheers.

THE journalistic class at the City of London School for boys is, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," rather badly in want of pupils. At the present moment there are only ten boys in the class, so that the chances of winning a £400 travelling scholarship are only ten to one against any one of them. It is said that the founders are beginning to discover that parents are not enamoured of journalism as a profession for their sons, and that journalists, like poets, are born, not made.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOURS FOR LORD LAMINGTON.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on assuming the Governorship of Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued to-day appoints Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

BOATING ACCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

EUROPEAN STUDENT DROWNED.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The Bengal Government have reduced the sentence on branch pilot Bellew by half.

THE CONVICTION OF A PILOT.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 14.

A fatal drowning accident occurred here, yesterday, to Percy Fitzgerald, a student of St. Andrew's School, who was with two other students out boating on Ulsoor lake. The boat appears to have been leaky, and when in mid-lake filled and capsized. Two of the party being good swimmers struck out for the shore about 200 yards away, leaving one, who could not swim, clinging to the upturned boat. Fitzgerald, one of the swimmers, however, became exhausted in the weeds and sank, while his companion was rescued after some time. The boatman also sank. A party of Sappers dragged the lake and recovered the bodies of Fitzgerald and the boatman late in the day, and an inquest was held.

Fitzgerald, who was a promising young man of 19 and a good volunteer, was given a volunteer funeral this morning.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S TROUBADOURS.

MR. M.B. LEAVITT'S Anglo-American Company entered upon the second week of their season in Bombay last evening at the Novelty Theatre with another entertaining performance which was as thoroughly attractive as that produced with so much success last week. There was again a full house, which was, if possible, even more enthusiastic than that which greeted the company on the occasion of their opening performance a week ago. The programme was entirely changed, and with one exception every item was different from those contained in last week's bill. Mr. Victor Loydall has some new songs, all of which are entirely original. His singing and his business are funnier than ever. His wit appears to come from a never ending fountain, and is as free and as spontaneous as though he had not been making jokes every night for a week in this city. Last night in his special turn he was applauded enthusiastically and encored repeatedly. The house never seemed to have had enough of him, and it may be taken for granted that he will be equally successful for as long as he cares to remain before the Bombay public. In his coon songs, which were the only old thing in the programme, he was again splendid, and he was ably assisted by Misses Patnam, White, and Grey whose dancing was charming. Mr. Leavitt has done well to retain this item in the programme. It is undoubtedly as truthful an interpretation of American coon singing as ever Bombay is likely to witness. Mr. Will Lansdowne was responsible for a new and attractive turn which was at once successful. His ballads last evening were accompanied by limelight illustrations, an addition which was very effective. Miss Dora Gray was also cordially applauded for her artistic and charming singing. In the songs "Skylark" and "He laid aside his suit of grey" she was in capital voice, and she secured an encore which she more than deserved. Miss White again introduced some of her charming poses, and Mr. Byrd Dougherty added to the already varied programme by a pleasing little recital of trick pianoforte music. The two sketches last evening were as screamingly funny as those which produced such convulsive laughter last week. Mr. Loydall collaborated with Miss Collins in a capital little burlesque entitled "Patsie's Manœuvres," in which the plot hovers round the doings of a particularly characteristic and particularly humourous Irishman, and the whole of the company helped to make up the caste of another capital piece entitled "Jealousy" with which the entertainment closed. Throughout the programme was excellent, and this week the success of the company will certainly be maintained.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, of the firm of Messrs. Rahimtula Kaderbhoy and Co., merchants, has been nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will take charge of his office from Mr Leslie Crowford, the present Sheriff, on Saturday next. In 1892 Mr. Ibrahim was elected to the Municipal Corporation by the rate-payers of the Mandvie Ward, and has ever since retained his seat on that body. The Government of Lord Harris nominated him a Justice of the Peace in 1894; and in the year following he was elected by the Corporation a member of the Municipal Standing Committee. He was subsequently elected chairman of the Standing Committee, and discharged his duties zealously and satisfactorily. The same remarks may apply to the manner in which he discharged the responsible duties of President of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Ibrahim is a member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association and has taken an intelligent interest in movements for the public welfare and for the promotion of works of public utility. He is also a member of the Joint Schools Committee, a member of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and chairman of the managing committee of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja Reading Room and Library. The Bombay Government nominated him a member of the local Legislative Council in November, 1899, and he has quite recently been re-nominated to the honourable office.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rao of Cutch is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Cutch Mandvi by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

AT THE CHIEF PORT OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, DECEMBER 3.

TAKE the surroundings of a penny peepshow at a country fair in England, and mount them with oriental magnificence and the assistance of the entire staff of a pantomime, fifty times the size of that of Drury Lane, and some faint imitation might be produced of the scene upon which the European residents of Bushire looked down this morning at the residence of the local Persian Governor. Lord Curzon was expected to arrive, and the seaface in front of the deep verandah of the building had been arranged for his reception. Turkey red and white piece-goods bunting, surmounted by flags of every land, fluttered from a scaffolding archway over the landing stairs and contrasted with the blue background of the harbour. The sides glittered in the sunshine with gilt-framed looking-glasses and gorgeously coloured oleographs, amongst which were six representations of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Child. Rows of tin lanterns stood about with glass chandeliers and reading lamps, as if turned out out of doors for an auction. Above and around in every conceivable combination was the yellow lion of Persia, looking out of the national ensign which hung, amidst an assortment of signal flags, from a great mast in the centre of the court-yard and from every eminence about. Black-coated beadles in gold lace, their heads surmounted with inverted beehives of feet were carpeting the inclosure with fine Persian rugs. The court-yard was walled with soldiers in uniforms as quaint as they were varied. On the right was a line of stalwart Persians in brass fireman's helmets, surmounted each with a pink plume that recalled the fly-duster of the American housewife. Their trousers were of scarlet and their tunics of black cloth with gold lace. In front the costume was more sombre. In general effect it resembled that of the British postman, but was worked out in grey. On the left were artillerymen with white Astrakan bonnets in place of the postman's headdress. The weapons carried were sniders with sword bladed bayonets, and each man was harnessed with a heavily leaden cartridge belt.

Behind were richly furnished apartments floored with the finest of Eastern carpets and set with preparations for the banquet at which it was hoped the Viceroy would be present in the evening. Black-coated Persians, with decorations, waited at the entrance, conspicuous amongst them being a tall Persian, with long sombre coat and the insignia of various orders upon his breast who has come down from the headquarter of his province of Fars to receive the Viceroy on behalf of the Shah.

Outside keeping back the crowd of Arabs and Persians is a little troop of horsemen in black Astrakan caps that recall the Cossack. They have marched all the way from Shiraz to escort the Governor.

Presently, there is a stir at the landing, and Sir Arthur Hardinge arrives. Then there is a long wait. Bhisties carry round glasses of water to the soldiers. Slapjacks of Arab bread are produced. The firemen curl themselves up in the corners. The Postmen squat down and rest. The man in charge of the flagstaff elects to change the arrangement of his flags. The brass band of the Astrakan-capped artillerymen gets into an easier attitude in the sunshine. Two hours go by, and then it becomes known that the Viceroy has been prevented from landing and that the steam-launch of one of the gunboats has been sunk by the waves alongside its vessel. The function is off and the gathering gradually breaks up.

To-day the sea went down and the British subjects of Bushire, comprising half a dozen Europeans and a score or so of Indian traders, were conveyed to the Hardinge in the offing. There they presented an address and received an assurance of sympathy in reply. There were illuminations on shore and on the vessels and, late at night, the Hardinge steamed out to sea.

The bazaars which have been closed for two days by the Persian Government, in honour of the visit, have now been reopened, and Bushire has resumed its ordinary work-a-day ways. The Governor of Fars start next week for his own province. Sir Arthur Hardinge is leaving for Teheran via Baghdad, the abolition of the senseless ten days' quarantine, hitherto imposed by the Turkish authorities upon all arrivals from India, at Busreh, irrespective of the length of time they may have been travelling, having restored the popularity of this route.

Mr. Holland of the syndicate which is prospecting for petroleum in the interior is here, and the Consular officers, who assembled in connection with the Viceroy's visit have not yet left. There are many matters for them to discuss before they take their separate ways to the lonely out-posts of empire where they are stationed.

Persians, Arabians, and the assortment of other races and nationalities who inhabit Bushire are meanwhile talking nothing but the Viceroy's visit. One may hear fifty different accounts in a morning each more improbable than its predecessor of the secret history of the event and of what it is likely to lead to. Russian and French rivalry with Great Britain and the presence of Belgian Customs official at the ports are fertile of themselves in an atmosphere of Persian imagination. Add the complications that can be invented to account for the simple fact that the Viceroy elected to remain on board his own vessel during the brief visits he paid to Persian ports in the course of his tours and materials are available for an edifice of fiction of surprising magnitude. Southern Persia has been the land of story-telling from the time of Sinbad onwards. It is keeping up its reputation in this respect nobly, and the traveller may hear tales of intrigue and counter-intrigue which would be interesting if they were only less mischievous and incorrect.

VICEROY OR FOREIGN MINISTER?

LORD CURZON'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

"The Mahratta" says:—The Durbari Viceroy has at last returned from the Persian Gulf to the scene of his legitimate labours. We say this advisedly because we think that there is not much connection between the establishment of British supremacy in the Persian Gulf, and the good of the Indian people or the interests of the Indian administration for that matter. The Viceroy's tour to the Persian Gulf and his holding Durbars for overawing the hereditary pirates on either coast with a show of British power and prestige, is a typical act of that foreign policy which finds no natural place in the functions of the Government of India as at present constituted. This foreign policy is foisted on India not in any way in her own cause but in that of the Empire which India is made to subserve in a hundred other ways detrimental to her own real interests. The Tibetan Mission is only another instance of that same objectionable foreign policy and it is high time that the Indian people made an unambiguous protest against the manner in which the relations of India with foreign countries are being unnecessarily complicated. It is a question whether Lord Curzon can be regarded, for the space of the last three weeks, to have been on legitimate duty; and if we had a Parliament of our own we should be the first to ask a question therein as to whether it would not be illegal to pay Lord Curzon his pay as Viceroy and Governor-General for the same period. It is well known that Lord Curzon was an under-Secretary for foreign affairs before he became a Viceroy; and unhappily his Lordship has brought with him to India the consciousness of his previous political estate! But his visit to the Persian Gulf undoubtedly, amounts to an act of an absentee Viceroy, and so far from it impressing the Indian subjects profoundly it has only made them count the period of three weeks, in anticipation, with the four months for which his Lordship proposes to the absent from India next year For aught, we know, Lord Curzon's visit to the Gulf may be even a preparation for taking upon himself the illustrious office of a Foreign Minister which will be offered him when he finally goes back to England. Such a tour was unprecedented, and the management and supervision of the British political relations at Teheran and within the limits of the Gulf belongs to the British Foreign Office whose acquiescence to Lord Curzon's visit must have been necessary though readily given.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

THE CONFLICT OF OPINION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.

LONDON, 28th Nov.—Mr. W. Jennings Bryan, the American politician and orator, who is now in England, has been interviewed on the subject of the fiscal controversy. Having heard the ablest speakers on both sides and having noticed the manner in which the audiences had responded, he had, he said, come to the conclusion, that the people were very closely studying the whole problem.

London, 29th Nov.—The London "Spectator" publishes extracts from a letter by Mr. Harry Jones, an authority on the tin plate trade of Wales. Mr. Jones states that the tin plate industry does not live on dumped steel, but the latter is always welcome as an auxiliary. He points out that every ton of dumped steel imported increases the difficulties of the Germans and Americans in competing with Great Britain in the world's market, as a seller of ships, locomotives, tin plate machinery, and galvanised sheets. Mr. Jones denies that any loss of British wages results from the purchase of cheap steel. Great Britain pays the Germans by sending in exchange goods on which British labour is expended. British iron and steel of the value of £820,000 was, he adds, exported to Germany during the first ten months of 1903.

Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, delivered a political address yesterday at Edinburgh. He stated that if the proportion were the same now as in 1871, there would be nearly 2,000,000 more men employed in 13 particular trades or, compared with 1881, 890,000 more than are employed at present. He believed that the workers would insist on an increased volume and security of employment, instead of invisible exports and commercial repose; on doing a riskier business with their colonial kinsmen, and so unify the Empire, rather than exist on the sufferance of other countries. The resumption of fiscal negotiations would be a weapon to protect our colonial brethern from reprisals, and a sign that we meant to be masters of our own house.

The trade paper, the "Machinery Market and Exporter," after investigating the effects likely to follow retaliatory and preferential tariffs, considers that Great Britain can gain little by preference and stands to lose much by retaliation. It points out that the colonies import £3,361,000 of foreign machinery, chiefly American specialities, and that, possibly, a proportion of this trade, worth £992,000, would be diverted to the United Kingdom, while a retaliation tariff would be likely to reduce British machinery exports to Europe by 25 per cent, thereby causing a loss of £2,000,000.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, speaking at Truro yesterday, declared that British exports to Germany, the United States and France increased 20 per cent. in 1902 compared with 1898. Freetrade, he urged, tended to counteract violent and unnecessary changes. The people must consider trade as a whole and given those forms of industry for which Great Britain enjoyed the greatest facilities, encouragement for labour and enterprise.

Sydney, 29th November.—Mr. Copeland, the Agent-General of New South Wales, who is about to return to London, has received a letter from Mr. Chamberlain. The following extract from the letter has been made available for publication:—"Of course, the details have to be settled, but that cannot be until we are in a position to negotiate. Meanwhile I do not think that anything I should ask could be more than a fair return for the large concessions I am prepared to give. If any colony wishes to remain outside such an arrangement, it can, of course, do so. We cannot force them, and we would not if we could. The whole idea is based on its tendency to unite the Empire, and if it does not do that I had better be beaten."

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

London, 28th. Nov.—Reuter's correspondent at St. Petesburg states that Japan has decided to recognise that Russia's interests are dominant in Manchuria. She is, however, insisting upon the ultimate recognition of her treaty rights, of open ports, and the integrity of China, but is willing to leave them in abeyance. She is also insisting upon the recognition of Japan's influence in Corea and upon the opening of the Corean port of Yongampho. Russia, according to the same authority, will resist the latter demand urging that Yongampho, owing to its proximity to the Yalu, would, if opened, threaten her interests and complicate existing difficulties in Manchuria.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

MR. BALFOUR ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Balfour, speaking yesterday at the United Service Club dinner, in London, said the progress of Army reform was going steadily on. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. H. H. Fowler, and Lord Rosebery should, he said, out of very shame, have maintained silence on the subject. When he thought of what those professors of efficiency did and what they abstained from doing, when they were in power his gorge rose. Home defence, continued Mr. Balfour, did not require a large Army. Their aim must be to bring together into a harmonised whole the separate governments within the Empire and have a common scheme of defence, which would not be dependent upon the War Office alone, but draw strength from India and all the self-governing colonies.

NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCE.

CRITICISM AND A REPLY.

The "Daily Mail" commenting upon the New South Wales finances, says Sir J. See, the Premier, forgets that honesty is not a sufficient qualification for a ruler. Capable administration, foresight and some primary knowledge of finance are also essential. The Ministry it complains is living upon loans and lavishing money on unproductive works and so preparing for a financial deluge. It adds, New South Wales will pay a bitter price for Sir J. See's disregard of economy.

Sydney, 29th Nov.—The Premier (Sir John See), when seen to-day with reference to the "Daily Mail" cable message, said: The "Daily Mail" people do not know what they are writing about. They are governed by passion and prejudice. The statements made in the cablegram are absolutely false. We have not been living on borrowed money, nor have we been spending it unnecessarily. It has been spent on reproductive works, and that expenditure will not only give a good return for the money expended, but it will enhance the value of our public estate."

YOUTHFUL BANDITS.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH POLICE.

London, 28th Nov.—The Chicago Police discovered near Mille's Station on the Chicago, St. Paul's and Omaha railway line, the stronghold of Roccs and Reidmeir, two desperados belonging to a gang of boy bandits, who are charged with seven murders at Chicago.

Both the lads were captured after a desperate fight in which the guard of a goods train and a detective were killed and another detective wounded.

THE RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

A MINORITY REPORT.

London, 29th Nov.—Messrs. Quinn and Whiteside, two members of the Johannesburg Labour Commission, signed a minority report. They declared that there is sufficient labour available in Central Africa to meet present and future requirements. The shortage, they insist, is due to preventible causes, and they suggest that it is possible to supplement or supersede native labour, if necessary by cheap white labour.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday states:—His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat Bombay, on Tuesday, 22nd December at 4-30 P.M.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and other Gentlemen, European and Native, who have attended Levees held by his Excellency the Governor and who desire to attend the Levee, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, between the 14th and 18th December after which applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 21st December 1903 to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively; the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the East Door.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

LORD HARRIS' SCHOOL.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, intimating that the Lord Harris' School Building had been made over to the Committee, and that two of the Municipal Schools had been removed thither.

FEE FOR ADVICE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the payment of a fee of 125 guineas to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor for advising on certain matters in connection with the purchase of ejectors required for the sewerage of the Agripada Estate, the Malabar Hill Sectional District, the Elphinstone Estate, etc. and for making enquiries from the several manufacturers, considering the various designs and specifications, and preparing therefrom a special specification for inviting tenders.

Mr. Khalil seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

CONDITION OF BOMANJEE LANE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that in reply to their petition regarding the danger arising from houses declared "unfit for human habitation" in Bomanji Lane, Fort, Mr. Jehanghir Bomanjee Mistry and other residents of the street be informed that as Bomanjee Lane had been included in a representation made to the City Improvement Trust for an improvement scheme for Fort North, it was not at present considered advisable to take action for the improvement or demolition of the houses mentioned by them. The proposition was adopted.

SELECTION OF NEW EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas it was resolved to sanction a grant of the equivalent in rupees of £105 for payment of the fee and expenses of Mr. James Mansergh for giving advice regarding candidates for the post of the Executive Engineer.

CHOWPATTI FOOTPATH.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee regarding the pavement of the Chowpatti footpath and the provision of additional benches thereon be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 21,480 to meet the cost of paving the footpath with blue stone and placing twenty additional benches thereon.

Dr. Naik seconded the resolution which was carried.

PAIL DEPOTS.

The Corporation then on the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta proceeded to reconsider the question of erecting pail depots in the city or whether there should be an increase in the halalkhore service. The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Master and Dr. Viegas proposed amendments to the proposition, and the discussion on the question had not been concluded, when the Corporation adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE S. S. MONGOLIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I announce through your columns that arrangements will be made for affording the public an opportunity of viewing the new steamer, s.s. Mongolia at No. 12 berth, Victoria Docks, on Friday and Saturday next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A small charge of eight annas for each visitor will be levied and the proceeds will be given to the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. Tickets for admission can be obtained at the P. and O. Office only.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK RITCHIE.
Superintendent, P. and O. Co.

December 14.

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your columns the public were reminded that they should comply with Section 446 of the Municipal Act which requires the father and mother of every child born in the city, and, in default of the father and mother, of the occupier of the premises in which to his knowledge the child is born, and of each person present at the birth, and of the person having charge of the child to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the Registrar or other Municipal officer appointed under Section 445, within 7 days after such birth information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such birth.

At present there are in all ten District Registration offices situated at convenient distances, and there can be no excuse for the people to fail to report births. You have been kind enough to publish in your columns the addresses of registration offices, and during the last three years we have been distributing English and vernacular hand bills of Section 446 and of the addresses of registration offices. The native dafes have been informed by printed instructions in the vernacular that it is their duty to register births at which they assist.

With a view to give all possible facility to the poor people the Municipality has employed ten trained midwives as visiting nurses to attend on the sick at their houses and in labour cases amongst the poor.

In spite of so many advantages it was noticed during the last month that some native agees and others wilfully neglected to report birth that came under their cognizance, and the Health Department was compelled to take action against them. Several prosecutions were instituted on 26th November against three parents of children for failure to report births within seven days to Dr. Ebrahim Husein, District Registrar, No. 2, and against two native midwives who attended the confinements but failed to report the births to the District Registrar.

The cases came on for hearing before Mr. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Crawford prosecuted on behalf of the Municipality. Three were fined one rupee each and the remaining two were warned and discharged. As these cases were the first of the kind heavy fines were not pressed for and the accused were let off with a small fine and warning only.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 9th Dec., 1903.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON CORNERS.

THE GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The frequency with which cotton corners—more or less successful—have been engineered of late by American operators has drawn the attention of the market to these obnoxious manœuvres, and has led to many suggestions as to the best way to prevent them. Some of these suggestions are somewhat wild and impracticable. There are those, for instance, who would do away with future markets altogether, in which case no merchant could hedge, and business would go back to the methods of fifty years ago. The subject has naturally assumed increased prominence during a period of several crops which have been insufficient for the trade of the world; it is so much easier for operators to corner markets in years of deficient or even moderate supply than when crops are large. The mischief has been further aggravated by the fact that merchant's hedges naturally tend to fall upon the nearer months because of the higher price of those months. Nearly all the American cotton in sight at any time is hedged somewhere, and some Brazilian and other varieties are also hedged on American futures. There has, accordingly, been an interest to be frightened by bold buying, and an interest usually engaged on the nearer months. A near month sold as a hedge against cotton at sea can of course always be redeemed by a tender of the cotton. But the merchant is well aware of circumstances which deter him from tendering. The first is that the price he will receive for his cotton if he tenders will be lower than the price it will realise if sold on the spot. But he knows that if he does not tender he must buy in his hedge, at no matter what price, or default on his contract. To default on his contract is to incur a penalty of 1-4d. per lb. Rather than lose 1-4d. per lb. he will tender, or he will fall into the clutches of the bull operator and pay too much for his hedge. The merchant is thus under a cross-fire, and these circumstances and methods of business constitute the main conditions which make corners possible. The market has dimly perceived this, and has already taken some minor steps to make corners more difficult. The clause in the future contract was altered from low middling to good ordinary with that intention, and the change has had some salutary effect. But the question arises whether more could not be done to relieve the situation and to make cornering a more dangerous game than it now is.

One of the suggestions recently made is to relax the rigour of the penalty for default. Is not 1-4d. per lb. far too severe a penalty? Who, it is asked gaine, and who loses, by that penalty? There are very few men who take up cotton, and least of all the spinner. It is the speculator alone who gains, because he has this whip of a severe penalty in his hand with which to drive the merchant to buy his hedge. Suppose, for instance, that the penalty for default were 1-16d. instead of 1-4d., or suppose that 1-16d. penalty gave the merchant a week extra in which to tender, would not that meet all the legitimate requirements of the case? And, if so, it is not easy to see who (except the operator who has made up a book to strangle a particular month) would be inconvenienced. The importer would certainly be relieved. Sometimes his cotton has arrived and is actually on the quary at twelve o'clock on the last day of the month for which his hedge is open. A week's grace, or even 48 hours' grace, is all he wants, and it would seem a severe punishment, by which no one but the operator benefits to force him in such circumstances into the future market to cover his hedge or to fine him 1-4d. per lb. Such, at any rate, is the argument which has been put to us. The subject however of how to draw the teeth of operators who have had so baleful an influence of late years on legitimate business in Lancashire is well worthy of careful study. It is said that among a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom and if such men as can observe and are acquainted with the intricacies of modern cotton business take the trouble to look carefully into this matter it ought to be possible at least to mitigate the force of the circumstances which have of late thrown so much power into the hands of Mr. Brown, Mr Sully and Mr Hayne at least so far as this market is concerned.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" writes that some instructive statistics showing the steady growth of the German cotton trade and textile industry are published by the "Vossische Zeitung." From these it appears that from 1900 until the end of the first nine months of this year there has been a considerable annual increase in the import of the majority of the raw materials employed in the textile industry. The importation of jute alone shows an important decrease. Raw cotton, on the other hand, has already been imported to the extent of 30,000 metric tons more in 1903 than during the corresponding period of 1902. Still greater than the increase in the import of raw cotton has been the increase in the bulk of those yarns which are imported from England for the purposes of home manufacture. The increasing demand at home has reduced the export of yarns from Germany. The total value of imported cotton, including unmanufactured, semi-manufactured, and manufactured is placed at over 372 million marks (£18,600,000) for the first nine months of this year, as against 314 million marks (£15,700,000) for the corresponding period of 1902. The export trade also shows a large increase in value and trade. The exports of manufactured cotton to Chily, the Argentin, and Siam have more than doubled in amount since last year, while the exports to British India and China have almost doubled as compared with 1902. Even the amount of the manufactured goods exported to the United States has increased. In addition to cotton and cotton goods there is also a large export of wool and woollen goods as well as of linen, canvas and silk manufactures. The total value of the exports of cotton and cotton goods has risen from 253 million marks (£12,650,000) last year to over 286 million marks (£14,300,000) for the first nine months of 1903. The value of exported wool and woollen goods reaches nearly 288 million marks (£14,400,000) as against 277 million marks (£13,850,000) in 1902. With the addition of the values of the exports in other departments of the textile industry a grand total of nearly 767 million marks (£38,350,000) is obtained for the first three quarters of this year, as against 710 million marks (£35,500,000) for the corresponding period of 1902. The textile industry has been among the first to recovery from the period of industrial depression which prevailed three or four years ago, and this great improvement shown in 1902 has not only been maintained but considerably exceeded during the current year. The experiments in cotton-growing which have for some time past been made on the West Coast of Africa under British auspices have been followed with the closest attention by the German colonial authorities in Africa. For the systematic organization of the work in German East Africa an official cotton inspector has been appointed who is a cotton farmer of wide experience from the North American cotton States.

Commercial travellers are called drummers in America, or, more facetiously, Knights of the Grip, which does not indicate a special partiality for shaking hands, but merely their close adherence to the handbag. We may believe that there, as here, they are a genial and generous set of men, and the particular occasion of the collection of funds for drummers' widows and orphans, and for toys for poor children generally, gives a well-known New Orleans newspaper—the "Daily Picayune"—the opportunity to collect a remarkable series of Personal Points about the Men who are Helping to Build the City's Commerce. They make a kind of directory, but the addition of the colour that is usually lacking in directories, and the virtues and peculiarities of hoary worthies, mainly but not exclusively drummers, are subjected to the fierce light that beats upon citizens of a country which seems to be composed entirely

of public characters. One gentleman, familiarly known as the Cigar Duke, wishes his friends to know that his indispensibility is always a matter of future consideration with him, a phrase which though obscure, may be taken to convey that buyers may rely upon his tactful self-effacement at the right moment. Another, a Mr. Sol Adler, is working his way to the front as an up-to-date hustler; and Colonel Conner, though one of the most progressive men in his town, never gets too busy to shake the hands of a friend. We recall Jim Pinkerton in the description of the New Orleans shoe man who is a fine salesman, a hustler, and the very soul of honour, and there is a ludicrous touch of seriousness in the cigar man as an ex-Confederate soldier, who has never pardoned the United States. It seems a doubtful compliment for the resting drummer to be told that the hotels miss him, and we grasp with difficulty the personality of one of the cleverest men in Mississippi, who is square, upright, and the only objection is that he out-manner himself. On the other hand the efficient cashier who is simply described as a beautiful young lady and the bank president one of the noblest characters and best men that ever lived cannot complain of any dubious reservations. From another source comes an evidence, even more overwhelming, of the atmosphere of gay facetiousness that surrounds the American drummer. It is an advice-card with the photograph of quite a handsome and dignified gentleman, who is mounted upon a pig, and the announcement I will call on or about is relieved from its bare monotony by if this critter will hold out.

We are asked to study and imitate American methods, but on the whole it strikes us that our travellers lose nothing of efficiency by retaining some sense of personal dignity. We have heard, indeed, of the traveller who boasted that he had been kicked downstairs eleven times and had on the twelfth occasion booked an order. Probably he is a legendary character, and he may be blanced by one in real life. This self-respecting Englishman had never been satisfied with his receptions in a particular establishment, and when the buyer incautiously emerged fought and defeated him on the top of a 'bus. Certainly no American drummers can be on better terms with their customers than a traveller here who was accustomed to look through his customers stock of staple requirements for him and to write out his own order with a mere form of submission to the buyer. In the mere technique of the profession we have no means of comparison between the two classes. Probably the essential differences are small, and the difficulty of opening the bag is the same on both sides of the Atlantic. There, as here, there are the pushers who prevail by mere doggedness and the men of skill and temperament who know precisely when to cease from troubling. The attempts to catch the attention of the jaded buyer, engaged in a perpetual struggle to close his eyes and ears, give openings for the finest art. Some travellers carry with them vast masses of samples which are scarcely used for days, and the great desire of most of them is an arresting special line that will serve for an opening. In English commercial life at least character, apart from mere effectiveness of address, is an important element and the great ones of the road are generally men of solid and commanding virtues. The English commercial-room still maintains a tradition of courtesy which may have lost some of its quaint formalities but yet extends a general kindness to beginners. Uncommercial travellers by rail throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain have many occasions to acknowledge their indebtedness to the well informed bagman who rejoices particularly in knowing how to get from one remote part of this ground to another. So peculiar is the knowledge possessed by some travellers that it is hardly an incredible boast of one claimed to be able to tell his position on the map when he awoke from prolonged slumber by the particular quality of train rumble. Such a faculty could not, perhaps, possess much commercial significance, but it suggests to the outsider a whole range of experiences matured into instincts. We know singularly little of the inwardness of our commercial travellers. A few books have been written about them, but on the whole they are, towards the outside world, itinerant celibate. They carry with them there own atmosphere and mind their own business.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, BOMBAY, DECEMBER, 19.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday December, 14.

The Colonel Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo (aged)
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark (aged)
Mr Kilso's ch aus g Imbiba 14-2 (aged)
Mr Clarke's br aus h Richmond Hill (aged)
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)

The Arab Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Sapphire (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Flying childers 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Messrs G K and D D and A M Amer's b a h Berlin (2 years)
Messrs G K and D D and A M Amer's b a h Adonis (4 years)
Messrs F Nowrojee and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller (5 years)

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gozrilass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif 9 a h Mooread 13 3
Messrs Mustapha Cawasjee and Cawasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Ben Talib's g a h Naimava 13 3 1-4
Mr Franklins g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Aga Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 2 3-4
Mr Arbin A'Essayie's B a h Malabar 13 3
The Small Arb Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2.
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 3.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mining King 13 3.
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4.
Mr Percy Fescher's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4.
Messrs A Mahsen and M Shamlans g a h clever Boy 13 2 1-4.
Mr Arbin A Essajee's c a h Malabar 13 3.
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorad 13 3.

The Beginner's Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Messrs AA Saif and E Rasheed's ba h Fruit 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Grey Pearl 13 3 (by wire).
Mr B D Jewel's b a h Guinea Fowl 13 2.
Mr E Isaac's g a h Kyan 13 2 1-2.
Mr A R Sulleman's b a h Sybarite 13 2 1-2.
Captain Burns's g a h Silver King 13 2 1-2.
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter 13 2.
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan 13 2.

Selling Race—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Sapphire's (4 years,) Rs 800
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h silver Fox 13 3 (aged) Rs 1 100
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2 (aged) Rs 70
Mr SA Wahed's g a h Sweetlips 14 0 (aged) Rs 1,000
Mr Percy Fescher's b a h Talesman (aged) Rs 900
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir H (aged) Rs 1,000
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 (aged) Rs 700
Mr Arbin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14 0 (6 years) Rs 800

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14 December.

PRINCE COLONNA, the Sindaco of Rome, has already begun to prepare for the decoration of certain streets on the occasion of the visit of the President of the French Republic. The entertainments in honour of M. Loubet will probably include a grand fete at the Villa Borghese, a battle of flowers, a festa notturna on the Pincian, a popular fete in the Piazza del Popolo, and a serenade before the Palace of the Quirinal. The Roman Municipality, besides a gala performance in the Teatro Argentina, will hold two grand receptions, one in honour of the Sovereigns and the President, the other in honour of the French colony in Rome.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme of the proceedings in connection with the forthcoming Mahomedan Educational Conference in Bombay :—

Dec. 27th. 8 p.m.—Maolud Sheriff.

28th. 12 noon.—His Highness Agakhan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will open the proceedings of the Conference and welcome the delegates. After being elected the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tayebji will deliver his presidential speech.

8 p. m.—The Bar-dinner.

29th. 11-30 a.m.—Resolutions will be placed before the Conference for discussion.

(1) Speech by Mr. Mistry on Commercial Education.

(2) Speech by Mr. Monie as to why "The Mahomedans" don't take advantage of the Technical Education.

(3) Speech by Mr. Nilkantrao on the "Education and employment of the blind."

(4) Urdoo speech by Mr. Shah Mahomed Suleman Sahib Phoolwari.

29th. 8 p.m.—Opening of the Educational exhibition. It will consist of (1) Complete exhibition of educational books charts apparatus, appliances by Messrs. Blakie and Son. (2) Complete set of Kindergarten books, objects, and materials arranged by Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar. (3) Books and charts on Commercial Education will be shown by Mr. Mistry. (4) The School of Art will display their work, Mr. C. Burn having kindly undertaken to assist the conference. (5) Display of the work of the Techincal Institute by the kind assistance of Mr Monie, the Superintendent. A complete set of aluminium ware will be shown. (6) Display of work of different kinds by the blind boys of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. The Blind boys will sing the song of welcome and show some practical work. The Kindergarten boys will show by songs, &c., how the practical tution is carried on.

A soiree by the Anjuman-i-Islam will terminate the proceedings at 11 p.m.

30th. 11.30 a.m.—The resolutions will be discussed.

Khan Bahadur Darasha Chichger will deliver a speech on Kindergarten tuition and its advantages. Miss Sorabji will deliver an address on the advantages of Female Education and a speech will be delivered by Shams-ul-Ulma Moulana Dr. Nazir Ahmed in Urdoo.

4 to 6 p.m.—The members of the Islam Club will be "At Home" to the delegates at Islam Club Chowpatty.

8 p.m.—The Press-Conference at which Khan Bahadoor Darashaw Chichgar will speak on the advantages of forming an association of the Urdoo Press.

31st. 11-30 a.m.—Discussion of the resolutions. Urdoo speech by Moulana Altaf Hossein Halli and a speech of Professor Shibly.

31st. 8 p.m.—Evening party given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tayebji, the President of the Conference.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

THE match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw Subjoined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurker, c Driver, b Pochkhanawalla	26
M D Pal, c Doctor, b Pochkhanawalla	35
G R Banda, c R E Mody, b Pochkhanawalla	11
K A Date, b Mehrhomji	72
P Baboo, not out	66
Bhandare, not out	2
C V Mehta, Talpade, Bhatacdeker, Dhargelker, Kirtiker — To bat.	
Extras	8
Total	230

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mehrhomjee c Kirtiker, b Mehta	23
Mody, b Mehta	7
Sanjana, c Bhandare, b Banda	59
Raja, l b w, Banda	33
Santokji, b Date	1
Driver, not out	7
Daroowalla, not out	2
Pochkhanawalla, Aria, Dubash, Doctor — To bat	
Extras	0
Total	133

HOUSES AND DRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me of any provision in the Municipal Act, whereby the Municipal Commissioners and the landlords of the houses in Bombay can let houses to tenants, without any drain for the foul water to run into the main in newly-built houses. Or does the Municipality sanction plans for building drains after the house is completed and occupied by inmates. There is a house in Borebhat Lane, Girgaum. It was six months or so completed, and is for the last six months tenanted, and the house has no drain to carry the filthy water and to run into the main. This state of things continues for the last six months, much to the annoyance and health of the neighbours, notwithstanding the complaints to the Health Officer from the neighbours, of which sad to say, no notice is taken.

HOUSE WITHOUT DRAIN.

December 14.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to remind the friends of the Blind School in Love Lane, Mazagon, of the work that the children are doing in the resenting of chairs, in chick and basket making (mali askets a speciality), and in bead work of various kinds. Orders are taken for all of these articles. As the Christmas season draws near, it is hoped that those interested will remember the school and its needs in toys for the children and in some needed furniture and bedding for the school.—Yours etc

A. L. MILLARD, Secretary.

SCHOOLS IN BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I draw public attention to the following remarks bearing on the management of the Pupil Anglo-Vernacular School? With the exception of one man, who does not know either English or Marathi but very little, the rest of the members of the Thomas Baptista Anglo-Vernacular School Board are non-resident of Papal, at which place the school is situated. The board consist of eight members of whom four come of one family; one is related to this family of four and resides at Thana; and one at Manickpur; the rest, inclusive of one who is a native neither of Bassein, Bombay, nor of Salsette, all reside in Bombay. It is, therefore, desirable to point how advisable it would be to have on the Board local residents who understand English and Maarathi, and who can have time and opportunity to watch and supervise the teaching-staff and visit the school in order to find out and test the efficiency or otherwise of the teaching, and induce their uneducated fellow-villagers to avail themselves of the school placed quite within their reach.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, Dec. 13. H.

MR. STEAD's latest project is described in advance as "A paper that will see the good points in everything, even in a London fog." It is to be published daily for women readers. The first issue will appear on Jan. 4.

THE Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the fourth quarter of the business year, thus exceeding the dividends for the previous two periods. The dividends this year were for the first quarter 20 per cent, second, 7, third 5, and fourth 12: for last year, the corresponding quarters yielded dividends of 20, 10, 5, and 10 respectively.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

A SUIT ON A HUNDI.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dharmanmal Chimanlal and another against Chandrebhandas Chattaram and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 1,521-10-0 and the costs of the suit, with interest. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr Carnac, and Mr. Husain Tyabjee, instructed by Mr D. D. Romer, appeared for the defendants.

The paintiffs are merchants doing business at Shikarpur, while the defendants are merchants doing business in Shikarpur and in Bombay. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that, on the 1st February, 1898, the defendants' firm at Shikarpur drew a "shah-jogi" hundi for Rs. 1,200 on their own firm in Bombay, in favour of one Khatanmal Govindram, payable 07 days after date. The latter endorsed the hundi in favour of the plaintiffs for valuable consideration. The defendants' firm in Bombay failed to pay the hundi to the plaintiffs after it had become due for payment about the 14th April 1898. The plaintiffs likewise demanded the amount thereof from the defendants at Shikarpur, but they failed to pay the same. The total sum due to plaintiffs amounted to Rs. 1,521-10-0 for principal and interest.

Two other suits were filed by the same plaintiffs against the same defendants in respect of hundies, and the three suits were heard together.

The defendants, in their written statement, admitted drawing the hundi and said that the owners of the firm of Khatanmal Govindram consisted of two partners, who were the first defendant's nephew. The three hundies, referred to in the suits filed by the plaintiffs, were drawn by the defendants without receiving any consideration for the same and purely for the accommodation of the firm of Khatanmal, who had applied to the defendants for pecuniary assistance at that time. The hundies were negotiated by Khatanmal, but were subsequently re-purchased by them for the defendants, and the funds for such re-purchase were supplied also by the defendants. The plaintiffs' allegations in the plaint were untrue. The hundies in question had been endorsed over to the plaintiffs, the defendants said, without any consideration. The plaintiffs were fully cognisant of the facts, and knew that the hundies were drawn by defendants for Khatanmal's accommodation, and for which the defendants had received no consideration. The plaintiffs also knew that the hundies were re-purchased by Khatanmal with funds provided by the defendants. Plaintiffs were not holders of the hundies in due course, but the same had been endorsed over to them by Khatanmal's firm dishonestly and collusively without any consideration, and after maturity. In the year 1899 plaintiffs filed a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge at Shikarpur against the firm of Khatanmal, which was referred to arbitration; and before the arbitrator the plaintiffs admitted that the three hundies were endorsed over to them without any consideration; and they undertook to return the same to Khatanmal. The defendants contended that, by reason of the plaintiffs' subsequent dealings with Khatanmal's firm, they were discharged from all liability, if any, in respect of the hundies. Defendants submitted they were not liable for the sums claimed in the three suits, and that the suits should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the matter was heard during the day.

WIFE OR MISTRESS?

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Sonaluxmi, wife of Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai, against her husband, praying that it might be declared that she was the lawful wife of the defendant, and that the latter might be ordered to take her back to his house and maintain her and treat her as his wife; and that in the event of his refusing to do so, the court might be pleased to order the defendant to pay her a sum of money for her maintenance. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. D. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Vyabji, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Russell, after stating the facts of the case, said there were three important questions in the case, namely whether the plaintiff was the lawful wife of the defendant; whether the plaintiff was the owner of the ornaments deposited with the Bank of Bombay, and whether the plaintiff was entitled to any relief, and if so, what? The defendant was a member of a wealthy and his lordship believed, a respectable family at Bhownagar, and belonged to the Wudnagar Brahmin caste. He had a lawful wife living, but she was an infant. The defendant took the woman (plaintiff) and travelled with her all over India. He must be taken to be a religious man, as at Nasik he performed two religious ceremonies, one bathing in the sacred river with the woman's sarree tied round his waist, and another bathing in the river with his dhotar tied round the woman's waist—a ceremony which only a husband and wife could perform. A marriage had taken place between them according to the Brahmo tenets. But his lordship held that it was invalid, because defendant had a wife living and polygamy was not allowed by the Brahmos. His lordship held that the marriage was therefore void. As to the second and third points, at the request of the Advocate-General, his lordship reserved judgment pending the disposal of the suit filed by the defendant against the plaintiff.

After hearing arguments in the cross-suit filed by the defendant against the plaintiff, his lordship dismissed the suit with costs and allowed the plaintiff her costs throughout. His lordship declared the plaintiff absolute owner of the ornaments deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and in reference to the claim of the plaintiff for other ornaments and clothes referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

PROGRAMME FOR 1904.

(As arranged up to November 27th 1903.)

May	2, 3, 4,	M.—
	5, 6, 7,	Th.—
	9, 10, 11,	M.—London County ... Crystal Palace.
	12, 13, 14,	Th.—
	16, 17, 18,	M.—
	19, 20, 21,	Th.—Cambdge Unvsty. Cambrige.
	23, 24,	Whit-M.—Sheffield United ...Sheffield,
	26, 27, 28,	Th.—Warwickshire ...Edgbaston,
	30, 31,	June 1, M.—
June	2, 3, 4,	Th.—
	6, 7, 8,	M.—M.C.C. .....Lord's
	9, 10, 11,	Th.—Leicestershire ...Leicester.
	13, 14, 15,	M.—Derbyshire .....Derby.
	17, 18,	F.—Wiltshire .....Swindon.
	20, 21, 22,	M.—
	23, 24, 25,	Th.—
	27, 28, 29,	M.—
	30, July 1, 2,	Th—Oxfd v. Cambridge at Lord's
July	4, 5, 6,	M.—Gents v. Players, at Lord's.
	7, 8, 9,	Th—Gents v. Players, at The Oval.
	11, to 16,	M—Irish Tour.
	18, 19,	M.—
	20, 21,	W.—Northumberland Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	22, 23,	F.—Durham ... .Durham.
	25, 26,	M.—West of Scotland...Glasgow.
	27, 28,	W.—
	29, 30,	F.—East of Scotland Edinburgh Grange C.C. Ground.
August	1, 2, 3,	M.—Bank Holiday.
	4, 5, 6,	Th.—Worcestershire ...Worcester.
	8, 9,	M.—Glamorganshire ...Cardiff.
	11, 12, 13,	Th—South Africans ...Lord's.
	15, 16, 17,	M.—Surrey .....Oval
	18, 19, 20,	Th—
	22, 23,	M.—Eastbourne C.C. Eastbourne.
	25, 26, 27,	Th—Yorkshire .....Harrogate.
	29, 30, 31,	M.—

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has change irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is from about ·01 to ·07 of an inch below normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force.

Temperature—The variations of the day's temperature show a defect from 5° to 7° at Ratnagiri Mormugao and Karwar and those of the night temperature a defect of from 5° to 7° at Cawnpore, Karachi Jaipur, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Neemuch. The maximum varied from 89° at Sholapur to 72° at Delhi and the minimum from 73° at Cochin to 37° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost cloudless.

Rain—Nil

Weather continues fine generally

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

PEERAGE PRIVILEGES.

"Love levels all ranks," a member of the Bar assured a policeman the other day. If love be thus kind legal etiquette, in one particular, at any rate, is nothing less complaisant. A policeman was informed by a learned magistrate that inasmuch as his helmet formed part of his uniform, he was quite entitled to wear it in court. This is a privilege equalling that enjoyed by a peer. There would have been some consternation in the crowded court last week, no doubt, had the Marquess of Downshire appeared in the witness-box wearing his hat, but he would have been fully within his rights in doing so. The Earl of Egmont claimed the privilege, and obtained it last year. He added, however, that it was merely because he was suffering from a cold that he asserted his prerogative. A member of the peerage is not so jealous of his rights now that they are clearly established, as he was when the affairs of the country were less well ordered. He does not, for example, place himself in position in which he may have the option of being hanged in a silken halter, albeit trial by his peers has recently been claimed and obtained.

A CHALLENGED RIGHT.

The day is past when members of the aristocracy received as a quid pro quo for service rendered some exemption from the courtesy due from ordinary persons. Queen Victoria had no love for these stupid relics of the past, and those about her Court knew her mind too well to take advantage of rights to self-assertion. This claim of the peer to appear hatted in a court of law has been challenged and overborne before now. Lord Abinger sued for libel refrained from asserting his privilege to occupy a place on the bench, but strenuously insisted that he, with Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, should remain covered during the trial. "I do not sit here as a peer," said the Lord Chief Justice in reply, "but being assigned by our lord the King as his Chief Justice, to hold pleas before him out of respect to the Sovereign of these realms, and to the sovereignty of the law, the noble earl must be uncovered." Some other privileges are not so easily disposed of. Neither party in the House of Lords would dream of appointing for the division a teller of less rank than that of the teller for the other side.

A NOVEL REBATE.

The keen contest between the Water Board and the Water Companies which is now in progress recall the struggles recorded at having taken place between the early promoters of railway companies and those through whose land they proposed to pass. The most exalted names in the public life of the period figured in the lists of opponents to the schemes proposed, and of those claiming compensation. The struggle in one district had an interesting sequel. Lord Taunton, uncle of Mr. Labouchere, fought the Great Western tooth and nail and was awarded thirty thousand pounds compensation. Many years later Lord Taunton wrote to the company. The railway, he said, so far from having done his property any injury had developed its value. Therefore he felt that he would not be justified in taking any part of the sum granted him. Accompanying the letter was a cheque for £30,000.

FIGHTS FOR LIFE.

The recovery alive of the man Richardson from the Sacriston colliery after a four days' imprisonment has been spoken of as the most remarkable in the history of mining accidents. But that is incorrect. A couple of years ago a collier named Tranter, living at Lawley, near Wellington, Salop, lived for eleven days in a flooded coalpit. During the whole of that period he had not a morsel of food and no clean water. That which he drank he laded up with his tobacco-box from the flooded gallery, all charged with coal-dust and other impurities. Further, he had no platform on which to rest as had Richardson; he was breast-high in water the whole time. There is no saying how long one can live upon water. Dr. Tanner, the first of the professional fasters, existed for forty days on nothing else, losing 30lbs. weight over the performance. A woman named Elizabeth Woolcock lay for fifteen days helpless in a pit, covered with mow and badly frost-bitten. When rescued it was found that all her toes had been eaten off by the frost, and her body in several places bared to the bone. She lived from the 10th February to the 13th of the following July. On February 24, 1900, a French corporal fell into a deep chasm in the Route St. Marc, Near Brest. Except the moisture that trickled down the sides of his prison he had nothing with which to support life until March 24, when he was discovered.

CURIOSITIES OF ENDURANCE.

The Rev. Hughes Perry, of Moriah Church, Utica New York, "dieted" himself on water for forty-eight days of stomachic trouble, and was cured, he says. Dr. E. H. Dewey, an American and author of a work on the subject, gives some extraordinary examples of the beneficial results of abstention from solid food. One of his patients existed for sixty-five days on coffee and juice of oranges. He advocates a mild starvation as a cure for insanity. But as against this there may be mentioned the experience of a medical officer in the home countries who tells one that the insanity among the poorer agricultural labourers is alarming. As soon as they go to the workhouse asylum, they are put on to a heavy diet. The nourishing and healty feeding is almost invariably a restorative to sanity and health.

SHORT CUTS TO FORTUNE.

Newspaper competitions with a tinge of the gambling element are to be denied to the enterprising Parisian newspaper proprietor, just as they were prohibited some years ago in this country. The Frenchmen have not shown any striking originality in the competitions they promoted; far more remarkable ingenuity marked the progress of similar project conducted by London firms. The bottle of wheat is as old as the hills and before such competitions were banned in England had come to be the expedient of the sweet-stuff seller and the shopkeeper. The Americans showed less conventionality over their competitions. One journal offered £250 for not exactly the head on a charger of the Spanish General Weyler but for the delivery of that officer dead or alive to the editor of the paper. Another one promised a like sum for the first flag captured from the Spaniards during the war between Spain and America.

SCHOLASTIC GOLD-BUGS.

The hidden gold idea which has caused so much excitement on both sides of the Channel had a precedent in private with which the projectors of the present schemes may have been familiar. Etonians who were at the school in the late fifties may recollect a search for hidden treasure which looked like bringing down not a little of the old establishment. An enterprising young oppidan, hearing that in earlier days the floors of the rooms had had no carpets, but only been sanded, and that money had been known to disappear down the chinks between the boards promptly mined his room, and from out of much sand and litter succeeded in extracting a guinea and three pennies. "I have found a mine," he whispered as he crept into the quarters of a couple of friends. Intended to be the greatest secret, the tidings spread, as such things will, from end to end of the school. Very soon there was in progress a series of operations beside which the burrowings of Dumas' two prisoners in "Monte Cristo" were tame and unexciting. Pretty well every bedroom floor in the school was prised from its place. Much sand and dust was disturbed, but only a crown piece came to light together with secret stores of the empty bottles of a bygone generation and long forgotten cribs. The fever, however, had not fully run its course, when despite all precautions to guard against surprise by the masters, the discovery proved inevitable. One boy lightly leaping into a hole which he had excavated, dived straightway through the ceiling and into the room below, on to the head of one whose roars of terror swiftly brought help for himself and vengeance upon the first and last of the goldseeking expeditions at Eton.

DEAD DRY BONES.

It was this exploit which set in operation an exploration initiated by the masters. A curious musty odour pervaded the Long Chamber, where the sixth from boys had been wont to sup in preference to crossing over to the hall. Some removing of wainscoting and flooring was undertaken, and the explanation of the noxious affluvia was forthcoming. The workmen took out from beneath the floor of the room and the ceiling of that below, two cartloads of dry bones which, one at a time, had been carried there by rats. As the boys sat at supper they would pitch meat and bones to the rodents, with which the latter would scuttle out of sight. When the rats became troublesome fags would be sent round to stop up their runs with stockings into which the fugitives would dart on an alarm being raised. The captives were then beaten to death in the stockings which would serve the latter's owners as foot-wear on the following day.

AN APPEAL TO CAESAR.

The appeal which is to be heard at the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and other judges in which a law student questions the reason for his disbarral from the Middle Temple, is an interesting relic of the days when lawyers were priests and were consecrated as such. England is the only country in which occupants of the judicial bench do not have the admitting of the men who are to practise before them. The student is called to the Bar by the societies of the Middle and Inner Temple and Lincoln's and Gray's Inns. Only in the case of his not being called can he appeal to the judges. Upon his doing so the Benchers must attend at the trial and submit the ground of their action to the Court.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st November 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 134,526 maunds and Rs. 64,479 in the earnings.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A French scientific journal gives full particulars of the remarkable voyage of the motor balloon of Lebaudy, called the "Jaune," or "Yellow," from the colour of its silk. We have already described this large balloon, which has now beaten the records of Santos Dumont by a long way. The gas bag has a circular body with pointed ends or horns, and the light car suspended below has a cone underneath to strike the ground on landing. M. Juchmes, the pilot, and the engineer, M. Rey, left Moisson in the peninsula of Bonnieres (Seine-et-Oise, France) on the morning of the 12th November. A light wind, having a velocity of six metres a second, carried them towards Cherence, but the screws forced them towards Paris. They avoided woods, which cause a condensation and loss of gas. Crossing the Seine more than once the balloon kept the Forest of Saint-Germain on its right, and entering Paris at Passy, steered for the Eiffel Tower and descended in the Champs de Mars, not without protest from a functionary at the intrusion.

The distance covered was from 52 to 55 kilometres in one hour 41 minutes, or at an average speed of eight or nine metres a second. The balloon was kept at a height of 100 to 200 metres by the expenditure of 130 kilogrammes of ballast, or less than half that on board. But for the wind the speed would have been 10 or 11 meters a second. The motor is of 40 horse-power, and is expected to yield a higher speed with larger screws. The ballast left would have warranted a return voyage to Moisson, but the aeronaute were desirous of showing the balloon to the Parisians. M. M. Lebaudy, we may add, has offered to adopt the Gallerie des Machines of the Champ de Mars as a public balloon house.

A case of cancer in the breast in a woman of 54 years has been almost cured by X rays in France. Particulars are given by Dr. Biraud, of Poitiers, in a memoir to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. Treatment began in July, and by November 4 the tumour had been reduced to a fourth of its original size; the ganglions are gone, and the patient does not suffer at all.

Dr. Marage, of Bourg-la-Reine, has made experiments on developing the hearing of deaf, mutes, and his results have been communicated to the Academie de Medicine. Twenty-four stone-deaf children were divided by lot into two parts, and those of one group were submitted every day to the vibrations of a "vowell siren," which he has invented for this massage of the tympanum, or drum, of the ear.

At the end of six weeks, all the subjects could hear sounds of musical instruments for the first time, three heard phrases spoken near the ear, and two heard a conversation carried on a metre distant in the ordinary voice. The siren also enables the hearing to be measured with precision. It was first described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in November, 1901.

Argon, the new constituent of the atmosphere discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Sir W. Ramsay, is now prepared by M. Moisson and M. Rigaut, the French chemists, by passing air over copper turnings in a red-hot tube. The oxygen is thus abstracted, and the gas passing away is nitrogen mixed with argon. Most of the nitrogen is removed by means of a mixture of magnesium and lime, and the residue by red-hot calcium. In this manner they can prepare a litre of argon a day, so that argon cannot now be considered a rare body.

M. Marchand, Director of the Observatory of the Pic du Midi, France, reports a deviation of the magnetic needle there during the magnetic storm on October 31 of 1° 27, and he refers it to electrical currents traversing the atmosphere at a height of 18 to 19 kilometres. He does not think it is the spots but the faculæ on the sun which are the cause of the magnetic storms. These faculæ, or bright specks, subsist much longer on the surface of the sun, and sometimes last over a complete revolution of its orb.

M. Deslandres seeing the uncertainty of the cause of magnetic storms, proposes that while magnetic registers continue to record the variations of the earth's magnetism, a concurrent observation of the state of the solar disk should be maintained by a corps of observers. In this way the real source of the magnetic disturbance, whether it be "spots" or faculæ, or protuberances, might be ascertained.

A solution of gelatine in salt water is an excellent application to arrest bleeding at the nose, or any other hemorrhage of which the seat, is easily got at. But the solution can also be injected hypodermically (under the skin) so as to make the blood more coagulable and arrest internal hemorrhages of the stomach, lungs and bowels. A solution for subcutaneous injection recommended consists of one or two per cent. of gelatine in a solution of chloride of sodium (common salt) of seven per cent. strength. To kill the bacillus of tetanus or lockjaw it should be sterilised by steam under pressure before injection.

MM. Broca and Solzer have discovered by experiment that our alphabet like so many other things, hyman is defective from a physiological point of view. It is not what it might be as regards facility of reading and he proposes a "rational" alphabet, composed of characters of simple form like "I" or "L," quickly and easily read. His capitals are mostly lines, angles, triangles and circles, plain or crossed. His ordinary letters are chiefly short lines of two sizes in various positions and combinations. He also recommends printing white letters on black paper rather than black on white. It is rather curious to note that his new alphabet has more than a general resemblance to the archaic Greek or primitive alphabet as given on old inscriptions in the British Museum—for example a marble lion from the Branchidian temple of Apollo, near Miletus.

A case of globe or ball, lightning was observed on the Eiffel Tower on September 4 by Mr. Laurence Hotch, the well-known American meteorologist of Blue Hill Observatory. He saw it from the "Roud-point" of the Champs Elysees and reported it to the Societe Astronomique. Near 10 p. m., a violent storm visited Paris, and a whitish flash of lightning struck the summit of the Tower. At the same time a ball of fire not so dazzling as the flash descended slowly from the summit to the second platform. Its apparent diameter was about a metre and it seemed to be inside the Tower. After travelling about 100 metres in two seconds it vanished. A visit to the Tower next day showed that lightning had struck the Tower twice the evening before but as nobody was on it the ball had not been seen Such balls had, however, been observed before by the guardian.

There are two million Italians in France chiefly engaged in artistic educative or labouring pursuits. Most of them are found in the eastern especially the south-eastern departments but they are scattered all through the country. On the other hand there are only 10,000 French in Italy.

The "British Medical Journal" say):—If some one with leisure to explore the by-ways of the history of science would compile a sympathetic account of these women who have been content to give the work of brain and hands with the sole desire to help on the scentific investigations of husband, brother or father, he might make a very interesting book. If it is ever written not one of the least striking chapters will describe the share of Mrs. Bruce in the work which Lieut-Col David Bruce has done to elucidate the part played by the trypanosome in the production of disease in animals and man. Mrs. Bruce worked as sole laboratory assistant througout the inquiry. Mrs. Bruce again accompanied her husband to Uganda to study sleeping sickness and again gave invaluable assistance in the laboratory.

It is not often that a hospital has to refuse a bequest, but as it happened the other day. A man who died in a Bloomsbury boarding-house left his body by will to one of the London hospitals. Doubtless the lecturer on anatomy would have been glad to have availed himself of the gift, but the testator had disposed of that which did not belong to him. It has been decided more than once that there is no property in a corpse, and, therefore, it can be neither given, sold, nor stolen. This is a curious condition to obtain in a community in which there has of necessiy to be a certain trade in dead bodies for the purposes of anatomy, and it is probably only the public horror of anything like disrespect for the dead that accounts for the subject not being placed on a definite footing. For so long as surgery exists dead bodies will have to be found for the dissecting-room and it is somewhat derogatory to the profession that the arrangements for acquiring subjects have to be carried on sub rosa. The chief source of supply is from the workhouses which dispose of the bodies of unclaimed paupers to the medical schools. Every now and again there is an outcry in some union when the fact becomes known and guardians are elected pledged to oppose the practice.

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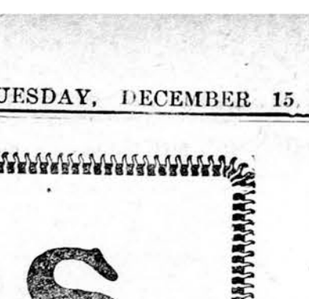

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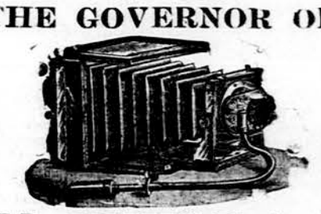

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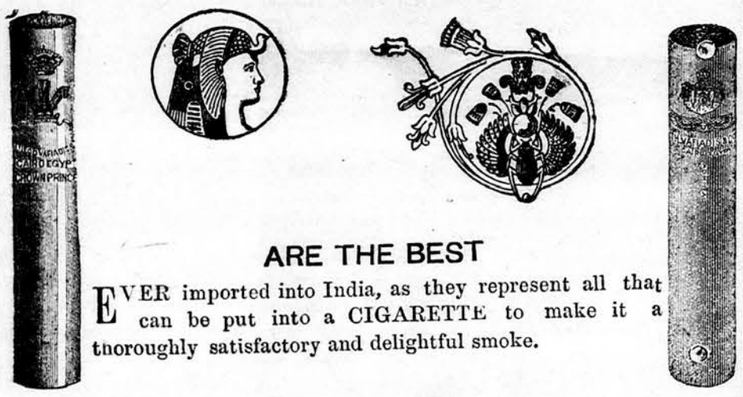

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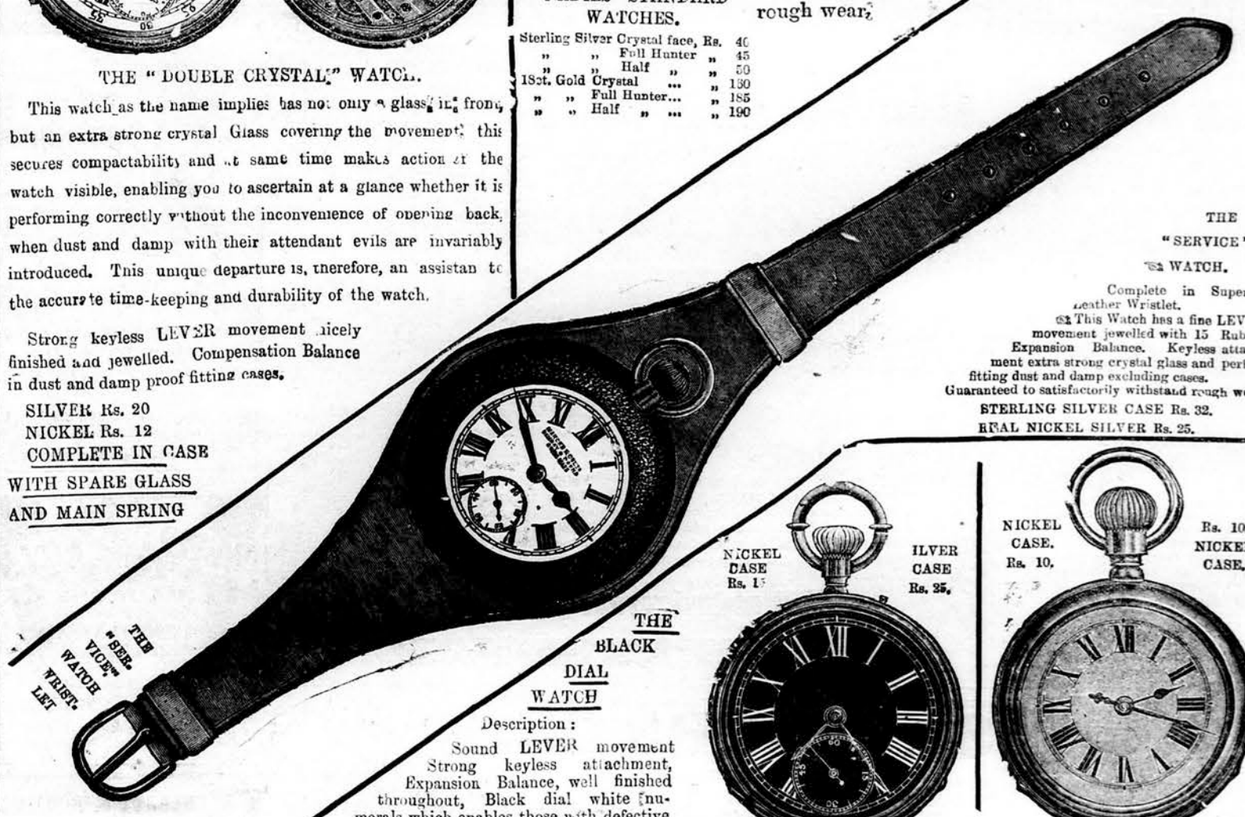

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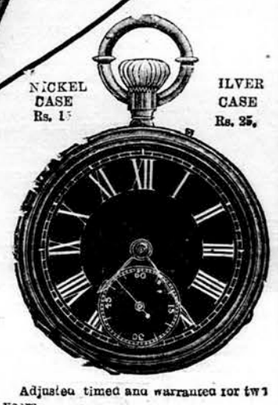

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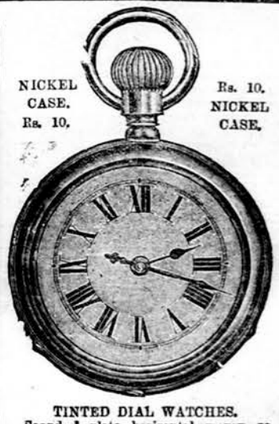

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